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VISIT OF  
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
JUANITA M. KREPS  
TO THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
May, 1979

Issues Briefing Book

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## ISSUES BRIEFING BOOK

FOR VISIT OF SECRETARY KREPS TO CHINA

May 1979

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## TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THE PRC

### Issue:

The U.S. and the PRC have publicly expressed their intention to negotiate a Trade Agreement which will include nondiscriminatory tariff treatment (MFN) and other provisions to promote trade. Draft texts have been exchanged and negotiations are now taking place.

### U.S. Position:

We want to conclude the Trade Agreement both because it is essential to maintain the momentum in our political and economic relations and because the Agreement (and the related Jackson-Vanik waiver) are necessary predicates for further substantial expansion of our bilateral trade. PRC agreement on provisions regarding business facilitation and industrial cooperation will constitute the major PRC concessions in return for lowered U.S. tariffs. Your discussion of these provisions would underscore the importance we place on them. Although we have some flexibility in these areas under Section 405 of the Trade Act, they are of great interest to U.S. exporters; significant movement by the Chinese may be required to reach a balanced and domestically acceptable Agreement.

### PRC Position:

The PRC also wishes to maintain the momentum of our new relationship. It considers attainment of MFN as critical for expanding its trade with us and as a signal of our intention to complete the process of normalization in the economic sphere. The Chinese have said they would like to reach agreement on a trade agreement during your visit and have suggested that it might be possible to do so if both sides are willing to be flexible. Our discussions so far indicate that the PRC has difficulty -- probably not insurmountable -- with many of our draft's provisions, including those on business facilitation. They criticize our draft as being too detailed and specific and suggest that it contain broad principles

of agreement. The PRC is also reluctant to accept our view that their MFN tariff treatment is not satisfactory reciprocity for U.S. MFN tariff treatment.

TALKING POINTS (These will be expanded and updated based on the status of negotiations at the time of your visit)

-- The U.S. attaches great importance to moving forward with a trade agreement which will further develop trading relations between the U.S. and China. The Agreement will provide substantial economic benefits to both our countries and is an important part of the progress we are making toward the full normalization of our relations.

-- I am pleased with the progress which has already been made and would be delighted to initial an ad referendum agreement before I leave if our negotiators are able to reach agreement.

-- We view the trade agreement as one of several necessary elements in the overall improvement in our commercial relations. The claims and assets agreement initialed during Secretary Blumenthal's visit must be finally concluded as part of this process. We also expect that satisfactory agreement will be reached in the textile negotiations before the signing of a trade agreement.

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GOVERNMENT TRADE OFFICES

ISSUE

Conditions and facilitation for the establishment and operation of Government Trade Offices.

U.S. OBJECTIVES

1. Within the context of the Trade Agreement, secure Chinese agreement in principle to the establishment and operation of government trade offices in premises separate from the Embassy.
2. During the Secretary's visit, obtain Chinese commitment to:
  - a. reserve space for our office in the new trade center building scheduled to open in Beijing in 1982.
  - b. allocate now interim quarters from which our office could operate until the trade center opens.

CHINESE POSITION

1. Although the Chinese have rejected the need for a separate agreement on trade offices, they may agree to general principles being included in the trade agreement.
2. Our Embassy in Beijing believes that the Chinese Government will be willing to commit itself during the Secretary's visit to reserving space for the U.S. Trade Office in the new trade center in Beijing which will open in 1982.
3. They are likely to resist our request for interim space for the U.S. Trade Office, citing the acute space shortage.

TALKING POINTS

1. We do not consider that we are asking for a concession on this point, since a trade office is a necessity to support the development of U.S.-China trade that both of us desire.

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5/6/86

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2. The U.S. Government is interested in space in the planned trade center and expects to be offered a prominent place in the new building; however, the completion of the world trade center is three years away. We have an immediate need for space in the interim so that U.S. business visitors may be provided with services and support necessary for the conduct of business.

3. To provide these services and support, the U.S. needs space in the neighborhood of hotels used by visiting businessmen. The U.S. Government is willing to renovate the space at its own expense. We would prefer an area of approximately 350 square meters to provide optimum support for business activities; however, we would consider any reasonable proposal.

4. I am here to emphasize the positive aspects of commercial relations between the U.S. and China. We are not attempting to create unnecessary difficulties, but in the absence of an agreement on space for a U.S. Trade Office in Beijing, we would have to question the possibility of approving facilities for China in New York City.

#### BACKGROUND

With the growing level of U.S.-China trade, it is becoming increasingly important for us to open a trade office in Beijing to service the needs of the U.S. business visitors. (There is presently not enough space on the U.S. Embassy premises to set up the kind of commercial facility that is needed.) We would like to have in Beijing an office similar to the U.S. Commercial Office in Moscow, which offers telephone, telex and photocopying facilities, a seminar/exhibit area, a commercial library and other logistical support that is unavailable travelling U.S. businessmen. As in the case of Moscow, Beijing is short of just those kinds of facilities needed to facilitate ordinary business activities.

In recent discussions, the Chinese have adamantly refused to agree to grant us any space for a trade office prior to the opening of the World Trade Center, which is to be constructed by a U.S. consortium.

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But the Trade Center is not likely to be completed for several years, and the services provided by a trade office are needed now.

Our first priority would be appropriate office space in the neighborhood of the major hotels where businessmen reside while in Beijing. If that is not possible, we would settle for several rooms in the Beijing Hotel which could be converted into a trade office. In either case we would, if necessary, renovate and refurbish the space at our own expense.

If a negative response to our request is based on a Chinese claim of lack of suitable office or hotel space, there is one other alternative; as a last resort, we could accept the use of an unimproved lot or empty space suitably located on which we could erect a temporary building housing a trade office.

The Department of Agriculture has indicated its desire to open an Agricultural Trade Office in Beijing. The provision in the draft Trade Agreement we gave the Chinese was drafted in a way to accommodate Agriculture's needs.

The Chinese are not interested in establishing a separate commercial office in Washington. They have expressed an interest in establishing offices for China's trade companies in the U.S. and, on several occasions, Chinese representatives in the U.S. have expressed a desire to open commercial offices in New York.

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Nancy Lynn P. H.  
5/6/96 NJ

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U.S. COUNTERDRAFT OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TRADE EXHIBITIONS

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA;

HAVING AGREED THAT COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC TIES ARE AN  
IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN THE GENERAL STRENGTHENING OF  
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES;

NOTING THE FRIENDLY TALKS HELD BY JUANITA KREPS,  
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
AND LI QIANG, MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA, ON MAY 7, 1979, CONCERNING THE  
STAGING OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS;

BELIEVING THAT SUCH EXHIBITIONS WILL SUBSTANTIALLY  
CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF BILATERAL COMMERCIAL  
TIES;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

THE PARTIES WILL PERMIT THE STAGING OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS  
IN EACH OTHER'S COUNTRY. THE USA SHALL BE PERMITTED TO  
HOLD AN EXHIBITION IN BEIJING IN 1980 AND EXHIBITIONS IN  
BEIJING AND OTHER CITIES IN CHINA IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS.  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SHALL BE PERMITTED TO  
HOLD "THE ECONOMIC AND TRADE EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA" FROM MAY TO OCTOBER, 1980, IN THE  
CITIES OF NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND SAN FRANCISCO, AND  
SHALL BE PERMITTED TO HOLD EXHIBITIONS IN THESE AND  
OTHER CITIES OF THE U.S. IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS. THE  
CHINESE SIDE DESIGNATES CHINA COUNCIL FOR THE PROMOTION  
OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HOSTING THE  
EXHIBITIONS TO BE HELD BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
IN CHINA, AND THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATES THE U.S.  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TO ASSIST AND FACILITATE THE  
EXHIBITIONS TO BE HELD BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
IN THE U.S.A.

ARTICLE II

1. THE PARTIES WILL ENCOURAGE THE RESPONSIBLE  
AUTHORITIES TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION TO ENSURE THE  
SECURITY OF ALL ARTICLES FOR USE IN THE TRADE  
EXHIBITIONS AND THE MEMBERS OF THE EXHIBITION  
DELEGATIONS.

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5/6/96 DAS/AD  
Dr. 19458

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2. EACH PARTY AGREES TO FACILITATE THE ENTRY INTO, EXIT FROM AND TRAVEL WITHIN ITS TERRITORY OF PARTICIPANTS IN TRADE EXHIBITIONS, SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.
3. THE TWO PARTIES AGREE THAT ALL ARTICLES FOR USE IN THE TRADE EXHIBITIONS WILL BE IMPORTED ON A DUTY-FREE BASIS, SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS. IF ALL OR SOME OF THE ARTICLES USED IN THE EXHIBITIONS ARE SOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED, THE RELEVANT CUSTOMS REGULATIONS WILL APPLY.
4. EACH PARTY AGREES, UPON REQUEST, TO ASSIST THE OTHER PARTY IN EMPLOYING QUALIFIED INTERPRETERS AND OTHER LOCAL PERSONNEL NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT TRADE EXHIBITIONS.
5. EACH PARTY WILL ENCOURAGE ITS RESPONSIBLE FIRMS, COMPANIES, AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS TO PROVIDE THE OTHER PARTY OR ASSIST IT IN ACQUIRING THE SERVICES, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR THE STAGING OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.
6. EACH PARTY AGREES TO PUBLISH AND DISSEMINATE OR OTHERWISE MAKE AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS NECESSARY FOR THE PLANNING AND STAGING OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

#### ARTICLE III

EACH PARTY AGREES TO ENCOURAGE AND FACILITATE THE STAGING OF AND PARTICIPATION IN TRADE EXHIBITIONS BY ITS FIRMS, COMPANIES AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COUNTRY OF THE OTHER PARTY.

#### ARTICLE IV

THIS AGREEMENT SHALL ENTER INTO FORCE UPON SIGNATURE. IT MAY BE TERMINATED BY EITHER PARTY AT ANY TIME UPON TWELVE MONTHS' WRITTEN NOTICE.

THIS AGREEMENT IS MADE IN BEIJING, THIS DAY OF MAY 1979, IN DUPLICATE, EACH IN CHINESE AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES, BOTH TEXTS BEING EQUALLY AUTHENTIC.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE OF  
THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA

MINISTER OF FOREIGN  
TRADE OF THE PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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5/6/96

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CIVIL AVIATION AGREEMENT

ISSUE

The scheduling of negotiations between the United States and China on a bilateral air transport agreement.

U.S. POSITION/OBJECTIVE

The US seeks to meet promptly to begin negotiation of a formal bilateral air transport agreement. Such an agreement is essential for stable, long-term scheduled service. In the meantime, we have proposed that both governments approve charter proposals by the airlines of both countries in order to facilitate an immediate expansion of aviation relations.

CHINESE POSITION/OBJECTIVE

The Chinese accept that an air transport agreement is an appropriate part of the process of normalizing relations, but they apparently are not prepared to move quickly toward negotiations. They have, however, approved recent US charter flights.

TALKING POINTS

It is suggested that you raise the following points:

1. A civil air transport agreement would be a natural step in normalization of relations. We hope that China would be able to hold civil aviation negotiations in the near future.
2. A US delegation, chaired by the Department of State and including the CAB and Department of Transportation, would be prepared to meet at an early date, either in Washington or Peking.
3. Undoubtedly the two sides have much to learn about each other's positions, but in our view the appropriate next step is a face-to-face meeting of the two delegations.

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BACKGROUND

Following the Policy Review Committee on US-China Economic Relations' determination in January that the US should pursue immediately the negotiation of a civil aviation agreement with China, we approached the Chinese on several occasions and proposed to hold talks in the near future. We also suggested that, pending negotiations, both countries approve the charter operations of the other country's airlines. Although the Chinese agree to conclude an aviation agreement, and in recent weeks allowed two US charters to operate to China, they have taken no action toward opening negotiations beyond requesting information regarding the US international aviation policy and examples of our current air agreements.

When negotiations are held, we expect them to be prolonged and difficult due to China's limited air transport capacity, its history of restrictive aviation agreements with other countries, and its centrally controlled economy. More than a dozen US airlines have expressed interest in operating scheduled service to China. The Chinese, having only one airline (CAAC), are likely to resist the designation of more than one US airline. CAAC has ordered three long range wide bodied B747SP aircraft, appropriate for service to the United States; these aircraft have delivery dates in February and June 1980.

The Chinese have reportedly expressed a preference for service by Pan Am, but they appear to recognize that the US must have the sole discretion to designate eligible US airlines. We expect also that traditional Chinese concern about reciprocity will cause them to resist any arrangement that would allow US airlines to operate in advance of the inauguration of CAAC service to the US or to use wide-bodied aircraft while CAAC's fleet is still limited to narrow-bodied planes.

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~~BUSINESS FACILITATION~~

ISSUE

Various business facilitation matters, including the right of U.S. firms to open offices and to obtain adequate facilities to operate them, need to be resolved and clarified in order for U.S.-Chinese trade to develop fully over the long-term. Most of the business facilitation questions are covered in the Trade Agreement (in Article III and Annex A).

U.S. POSITION/OBJECTIVES

We want the Chinese to understand the importance of business facilitation matters included in the Trade Agreement. Originally, we proposed that these questions be broken out into a separate agreement and agreed to prior to signing the Trade Agreement.

CHINESE POSITION/OBJECTIVES

The Chinese think that this section of the Trade Agreement is too wordy and lengthy. They do not want business facilitation treated separately from the Trade Agreement.

TALKING POINTS

- We hope that the trade agreement we reach with you will serve to facilitate trade and economic cooperation between our countries. For it to do so, we need to pay particular attention to the needs of the individuals, firms, and organizations who will be transacting such business. This is especially important in light of the long period of minimal commercial activity between our countries.
- By business facilitation we mean the provisions in the Agreement concerning establishment of company representation offices, availability of basic office equipment and means of communication, access to the economic organizations and personnel of the other country and to the information necessary for making business decisions. These are contained in Article III and Annex A.

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- We are pleased that your draft of the Trade Agreement indicated that you would permit U.S. firms to open office in China.
- In addition to the general right to open offices, we would like the Trade Agreement to assure that U.S. firms will be afforded the necessary rights and conditions for effective operation of these offices.
- Treating these issues in detail in the Trade Agreement will assure U.S. firms that they will be able to trade China on the same basis as they do elsewhere in the world. We think that U.S. firms need these assurances and that they are necessary, therefore, to the stable long-term expansion of trade.
- We should leave a detailed discussion of the business facilitation provisions to the Trade Agreement negotiators, but I would be pleased to answer any questions you might have about this subject.

BACKGROUND

The TRade Act poses no specific requirements concerning business facilitation provisions of a trade agreement, but merely calls for "arrangements for the promotion of trade." However, our trade agreements with other non-market economy countries all contain sections concerning business facilitation. Permission and conditions for company offices constitute a large portion of these provisions. We hope to include these in our agreement with the Chinese.

Our other trade agreements also include provisions concerning government commercial offices and trade promotion facilities. If we conclude separate agreements on these subjects in advance, the trade agreement would reaffirm them.

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Provisions concerning business access to information and end-users are included in our trade agreements with Hungary and Romania, but note in the earlier one with the U.S.S.R. We want these provisions in our Agreement with the Chinese. Members of our East-West Trade Advisory Committee at their meeting on April 18 stressed the importance of these provisions and strongly urged that we seek to include them in the final agreement.

In defending our trade agreements with non-market economy countries before Congress, Administration witnesses are always asked how these agreements benefit U.S. firms, since the tariff reductions of these countries often do not adequately reciprocate our granting MFN. Business facilitation rights are some of the positive benefits to U.S. firms that we can cite to Congress.

When U.S. officials suggested to the Chinese that we reach agreement on business facilitation provisions ahead of concluding the Trade Agreement, the Chinese indicated that they clearly view these matters as an integral part of a bilateral agreement in which they receive MFN.

ATTACHMENT

--Business Facilitation Provisions of U.S. Draft Trade Agreement

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Briefing Paper for the Visit of Secretary Kreps to China  
Trade Promotion Events In China

ISSUE

The U.S. Department of Commerce would like to begin an active program of trade promotion in China as soon as possible.

TALKING POINTS

1. We hope to receive official approval to begin our program of events as soon as possible.
2. Specifically we would like to obtain dates in 1980 for our proposed National Commercial Exhibition (discussed below), preferably in September.
3. We would hope that the Chinese Government could help us in our promotional efforts by identifying those industrial sectors and, within those sectors, the products of most potential interest to them, so that we may best match the capabilities of American industry with the needs of the Chinese economy and thus assist in creating a mutually beneficial trading environment.

BACKGROUND

The Commerce Department has had a great deal of experience in promoting trade with other centrally planned economies (cpe's). We have participated in major international exhibitions sponsored by local authorities; we have also mounted solo exhibitions. We have developed a promotional vehicle particularly suited to developing economies, the technical sales seminar. We have opened two commercial facilities, one in Warsaw and one in Moscow, both of which are accepted by American business and the host governments. There have also been several business development offices and video catalog exhibits.

We believe that our long and successful experience in promoting U.S. trade with developing economies has well-prepared us to undertake a trade program in China. We further believe that the techniques we have developed for promoting trade with the cpe's will prove successful in China.

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The Commerce Department proposes the following trade events in China in 1980:

1. A National Commercial Exhibition featuring the products of some one hundred American companies. This exhibition might cover several industrial sectors. We have a list of over 25 potential promotional themes believed to be of interest to the Chinese, and we will refine the industrial sectors to be featured in this exhibition, and in other trade events, in close consultation with the Chinese authorities.
2. A commercial exhibition of approximately 75 companies covering a single industrial sector. (Oil & Gas Equipment and Construction Equipment are two leading possibilities.)
3. Three technical sales seminars each with representatives from eight companies and chairperson of wide expertise in the specified product field or technology; each seminar would ordinarily visit several cities in China. These seminars feature technical presentations on the state-of-the-art or on problem-solving given by the company representatives. These seminars have become very popular with technical personnel in the host countries, who find them a valuable source of information in their fields of specialization.
4. Two buyers delegations, consisting of Chinese specialists seeking equipment for a specific industry and visiting American plants, companies, and laboratories. We have already conducted several delegations from China.
5. Two trade missions organized by industrial associations or local economic development bodies. The organizing agency recruits the mission around a given theme, and the Commerce Department assists with the logistics. The state of Texas, for example, has offered to send a mission specializing in petroleum, drilling.
6. Three video catalog exhibitions. A program of video tapes on the products of individual companies which is shown in a convenient location on an advertised schedule. A recognized expert in the field attends the event to answer questions and to assist inquirers.

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7. Business development offices at the Spring and Fall Canton Fairs. These events feature product and technical literature submitted by American companies. An industry expert is present to refer end-users to specific products, to provide information and to develop trade opportunities.

Among the possible themes available for promotion through these events are oil & gasfield equipment, construction technology, agricultural machinery, land reclamation equipment, agricultural chemicals, chemical processing equipment, marine and port equipment, metallurgical processing, machine tools, electric power systems, telecommunications, and medical equipment.

James L. Robb  
377-4810

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American Participation  
in Chinese Economic Development

Issue: Opportunities for participation by American firms in Chinese industrial projects.

U.S. Objective: To probe Chinese leaders for a fuller

understanding of the way U.S. firms can participate in the modernization of the Chinese economy. To assess the impact of recent changes in Beijing's economic planning and foreign trade policy on such participation.

PRC Objective: To further determine what American firms have to offer and what the USG is prepared to do in assisting our firms. In this context, the Chinese can be expected to raise negative aspects such as lack of MFN, financing, and export controls.

Talking Points:

- Explain China's goals for the Ten Year Plan by industry sector.
- What modifications are these plans undergoing?
- American firms have not participated in your projects to the same extent as Japanese and West European firms. What can we do to change this?
- Why do U.S. firms so often get only the contract for the technology with the full construction award going elsewhere?
- Do you still plan to procure a domestic communications satellite from the United States?

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Background:

Since President Nixon's 1972 visit to China, American firms have been participating in Chinese economic development, but not to the extent we or they would like to see. Prior to diplomatic recognition, U.S. firms were discriminated against for political reasons while unresolved economic and commercial issues put a further damper on our export effort. This has now changed and with the promise of full normalization has come a keen desire to participate in that market heightened by the ambitious goals of China's Ten Year Plan (1976-1985).

Because the Chinese have provided little firm information on plans for their economy, it is frequently difficult for us and for American exporters to see where the realities of the market are. Although they have talked more openly and with somewhat greater specificity in the year since Hua announced the Plan, market opportunities and how to grasp them remain elusive and have become further clouded recently by substantial modifications in the Plan and by major changes in Chinese methods of doing business. Modifications to the Plan will not be completed before the end of 1980 and changes in business methods are continuing to evolve as the Chinese wrestle with the enactment of commercial, tax, and investment codes.

In the industrial sector, the Plan's 120 key projects, 10 steel plants, 9 non-ferrous metal complexes, 10 oil and gas fields, 8 new coal basins, 30 electric power plants, 5 new harbors, 6 truck railways, and other unenumerated projects offer insights to where China has placed its investment priorities for modernization. Beijing has stated openly that a major infusion of foreign plant and technology is needed to achieve these objectives. Indeed, in less than a year, contracts for over \$7 billion have been signed and letters of intent concluded for more than \$30 billion. And while there will be some investment directed away from this heavy industrial development into agriculture and light industry, the bulk of the projects remain intact.

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American firms are beginning to participate more fully with U.S. Steel, Kaiser Engineers, Bethlehem, and Fluor receiving awards for feasibility studies and in some cases for design-engineering work (see Table 1 for further details). The important procurement phase, which will tell the real story for our manufactured goods exports, is still six to twelve months away. Pullman Kellogg has a protocol for a new petrochemical plant which follows on their earlier work, the \$200 million plus contract signed in 1973 for eight ammonia plants for fertilizer. The sales by Boeing of three 747SP long range jet transports with an option for two more represents a \$250 million effort by China to modernize its CAAC fleet after an earlier buy of ten 707s. Sales by Caterpillar, Euclid, Ford, Wabco, Joy, and Rexnord are all for equipment in support of major projects.

Letters of intent have been signed with a number of American oil companies to participate in both on and off-shore resource development. American petroleum equipment has been a bellwether of U.S. exports since 1973.

The Chinese have looked to the United States for technology and licenses since 1973 probably total in excess of \$200 million, mostly in the petroleum refining and petrochemical sectors. But these sales of know-how, which are usually 10 percent or less of the total cost, have not been matched with American firms obtaining contracts for the design, engineering, and procurement phases of major Chinese projects.

The Administration has also authorized the sale to China of a domestic communications satellite which we would launch. Although many discussions have been held with RCA, Hughes, and others, no contracts for this half-billion dollar project have been signed and Chinese interest appears to have waned, at least for the moment.

Drafted by: William W. Clarke/COM/BEWT  
4/21/79 - 377-3583

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TABLE 1

U.S.-China: Major Commercial Deals  
1978-79

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Actual or Potential Cost</u>	<u>Status</u>
in ore mining and beneficiation	Kaiser Engineers	\$ 5 million	Developmental contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	Bethlehem Steel	\$600 million	Preliminary contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	US Steel	\$ 1 billion	Contract for design and engineering
over mining	Fluor	\$800 million	Contract for design and engineering
mining ore and refining	Alcoa	\$9-10 billion	Small contract for feasibility study
mining equipment	Fluor	\$ 8 million	Contract
oil plant	NA	NA	Protocol
space survey for petroleum	U.S. oil firms	NA	Risk contract for U.S. firms
oil construction	Intercontinental	\$500 million	Letter of intent
oil construction	Hyatt	\$700 million	Letter of intent
oil construction	Amherst Group	\$135 million	Letter of intent
oil center	Kaiser Engineers	Up to \$ 500 million	Initial design and site preparation contract
oil	Chase Manhattan, et.al.	\$125 million	Contract
oil	ITC	\$146 million	Contract with option on 2 more
oil	Boeing	\$ 52 million	Contract-built in Singapore
oil	Marathon-Letourneau	\$ 40 million	Contract
oil	LTV	\$ 22 million	Contract-built in Singapore
oil	Bethlehem	\$ 9 million	Contract
oil	Reed Tool	\$ 8 million	Contract
oil	Mertz	\$ 17 million	Contract
oil	WABCO	\$ 7 million	Contract
oil	Euclid	\$ 7 million	Contract
oil	Ford	\$ 8 million	Contract
oil	Gleason	\$ 15 million	Contract
oil	Bell	\$ 4 million	Contract
oil	Rexnord	\$ 14 million	Several contracts
oil	Caterpillar	\$ 7 million	Two contracts
oil	Joy Manufacturing	\$ 69 million	Contract-assembled in France
oil	Control Data	\$13-14 million	Contract
oil	General Electric	\$ 11 million	Contract
oil	Fluor		
oil	oil research facilities (2)		

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## INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

### ISSUE

The Chinese have indicated their desire to engage in various forms of industrial cooperation with Western firms. Since Chinese policy on this issue is still evolving, no regulations concerning industrial cooperation have yet been drawn up. U.S. businessmen, however, must have the conditions and regulations specified/clarified under which such cooperation projects are to be conducted.

### CURRENT STATUS

A U.S. negotiating team is currently discussing provisions for industrial cooperation in the context of the Trade Agreement negotiations. (Industrial cooperation provisions need not, but may be, included in a trade agreement.)

### U.S. OBJECTIVES

1. Convey USG support for U.S. firms pursuing industrial cooperation projects and joint ventures in China.
2. Convey a) U.S. understanding that industrial cooperation includes both cooperation and investment activities, and b) distinction between measures for which governments are responsible and measures which are the concern of private firms.
3. Obtain PRC commitment to the principles of international practice and equitable treatment of our firms engaged in cooperation activities and investment in the PRC.
4. Obtain favorable PRC reference to contractual arrangements which would be desirable for our firms.
5. An acceptable article on industrial cooperation must contain, at a minimum, firm PRC commitments concerning expropriation, repatriation of profits and all returns, and limited liability of investors.

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TALKING POINTS

- We are pleased that American companies are discussing major cooperation projects with Chinese organizations. We hope these projects will come to fruition and that they will be followed by others.
- Although each cooperation project will have to be negotiated individually, planning for and negotiation of contracts would be facilitated by the existence of mutually agreed upon principles, as well as clarification of existing laws and regulations.
- Questions of greatest interest to American companies contemplating industrial cooperation projects or investment ventures include:
  - the types of projects whch cooperation may encompass
  - security of assets
  - repatriation of profits and assets
  - access to services and facilities
  - hiring of employees
  - protection of industrial property
  - management rights
  - importation of necessary equipment
- We are interested in discussing these questions with you in circumstances which would permit a detailed exchange of views.
- What is your current policy concerning industrial cooperation and foreign investment? Are there any regulations or codes (commercial/investment) that you are planning to adopt in this regard? What is their present status? What principles are they likely to embody?

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6. Obtain more information on China's proposed regulations on foreign investment.

CHINESE POSITION

The Chinese have referred to concluding a "long-term agreement" with the U.S. To date, however, Chinese cooperation agreements with other Western countries -- France, Japan and the U.K., for example -- have been centered around specific projects. The Chinese may find our principles approach much less forthcoming than that of other countries, and negotiation of detailed provisions may be premature, given the nascent state of Chinese industrial cooperation and investment laws and regulations.

The PRC is apparently preparing to introduce new regulations on foreign investment. We understand that these will be based in part on Hong Kong's tax code and Taiwan's foreign investment regulations and will include provisions for repatriation of profits.

The PRC has offered a hortatory paragraph for an article on industrial cooperation for inclusion in the Trade Agreement. The PRC version refers to "support" of various forms of industrial cooperation, e.g. countertrade, which is unacceptable. (As a Government, we have very limited powers to support any form of industrial cooperation.)

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BACKGROUND

Issues of industrial cooperation and investment have not been negotiated within the context of U.S. trade agreements with other non-market economies. Instead, the U.S. has signed separate long-term agreements on economic, industrial and technological cooperation with the U.S.S.R. and Romania which have covered the topics. Chinese policy on these issues is still evolving and WEStern experience with industrial cooperation projects in China is very limited; there is no Western experience with investment.

Given these constraints, negotiation of detailed provisions for industrial cooperation may be difficult or protracted. It may be best, therefore, to opt for acceptance of a broad formulation of the principles of industrial cooperation. However, a "principles" approach would represent a departure for the Chinese from the types of cooperation agreements they have concluded with other countries. The agreements with FRance, Japan and the U.K., for example, are centered around specific projects. The Sino-French agreement sets a target figure for bilateral exchanges, designates 11 major areas for concentrated development, and spells out procedures by which negotiators for the two sides will move toward the signature of specific project letters of intent.

We are especially interested in knowing how far along the Chinese are on development of a commercial and/or investment code and the direction these are likely to take.

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EXPORT CONTROLS

ISSUE

U.S. export controls and regulations are mandated by law, and the Chinese must realize that these regulations must be followed in order to facilitate trade in goods and technology which require export licenses.

U.S. POSITION

Export controls are a non-negotiable matter of U.S. national security, and export licenses are not issued unless we are satisfied that the proposed export will not be detrimental to national security.

It is U.S. policy to treat China, Russia and the Eastern European countries in an even-handed manner on export controls.

CHINESE POSITION

The Chinese continue to be reluctant to comply with U.S. rules and regulations, particularly with the completion of official end-use/end-user statements and guarantees for visitation/reporting for certain computer exports.

TALKING POINTS

1. As we have now entered into a new relationship, it is important to eliminate the areas of misunderstanding, needless controversy and delay so that trade between our two countries can be promoted.
2. Pursuant to law, the United States monitors and controls exports of certain products and technology to potential adversaries for the protection of national security. Japan and other Western countries that belong to COCOM exercise parallel regulations.

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Before normalizing relations with China, the U.S. accepted end-use letters instead of the form. However, now that relations have been normalized, our goal is to work toward the submission of properly completed end-user forms with applications for licenses to export to China. This will regularize our practice among all countries and simplify our processing of applications for the PRC. We are willing to allow our previous informal arrangement to continue for an interim period in order to give both U.S. exporters and the Chinese time to make the necessary adjustments. But our goal is to work toward the regularization of our practices with China.

At present, approximately 110 export license applications for China lack the standard end-use documentation. Of those, approximately 40 have no end-use information at all. Approximately 70 other applications have end-use letters but not on the standard USG form used in all cases where end-use statements are required. These cases may be processed under the continuing informal arrangement.

5. We want to expand trade with China and will do all we can to act expeditiously on export license applications containing adequate end-use information.

Drafted by Robert Spruell, OEA/BTR  
377-3351, 4/16/79

Clearances: A.P. Solga, OEA/BTR  
L.J. Brady, OEA/BTR  
S.J. Marcuss, BTR

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Note: There are 342 cases pending to the PRC

List 16 accurate as of 4/25/79

Red-lined cases completed after 4/25  
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COM-PEKING EXPORT APPLICATIONS TO THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

CASE	DATE REC'D	APPLICANT	CONSIGNEE	END USE	PRN	COMM DESC	VALUE
• 175430	08/27/1975	GEODEX INC	COMPAGNIE DE MIPHYSIQUE ASSY	USED IN A SMALL SEISMIC DATA P PROCESSING CENTER	621	ELECTR COMPUT TEH DIGITAL HYDROPHONE S	690557
• 234655	12/28/1976	FOULD INC	PEKING ACOUSTICAL MATERI AL WORKS	TESTING OF ACOUSTIC MATERIAL U INDEWATER	401	SYSTEM FOR CHINA EARTH RESOURCE STUDI	1256
• 256016	05/03/1977	HENDIX INT'L STH VICE CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR CHINA EARTH RESOURCE STUDI ES	621	ELCTR COMPUT EH WITH P/A	399990
• 256016	05/03/1977	HENDIX INT'L STH VICE CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	MANTINENCE OF GEU SPACE SEISM IC COMPUTER PROCESS	621	INPUT/OUTPUT DEVICES	1056140
• 254427	05/13/1977	GEO SPACE CORP	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL EXPLORATION & DEVELOP CO	MANTINENCE OF GEU SPACE SEISM IC COMPUTER PROCESS FOH DATA PROCESSING	621	PT'S FOR COMP UTERS	50416
• 260524	08/01/1977	CONTROL DATA CU HP	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION & DEVELOP CO	621	ELECTRONIC C OMPUTERS	53421	
• 284601	02/24/1978	ELECTRONIC ASSU C INC	HAKKIN ENGINEERING INSTI UTE	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & TEACHING	CD	HYBIRD COMPUT TER SYSTEM	4470728
• 294631	01/30/1978	ES CORP	INTEGRATED SEISMIC PROCESSING CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY	INTEGRATED SEISMIC PROCESSING	CD	SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING	4000000
• 294631	01/30/1978	GEOSOURCE INC P ETY HAY GEOPH SICAL DIVISION	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	COMPUTER SYS COLLECT SEISMIC DATA IN SEARCH OF OIL/GAS DEPOSITS	MG	MEASUREMENT MAGNETOMETER	600000
• 294631	01/30/1978	GEOSOURCE INC P ETY HAY GEOPH SICAL DIVISION	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	COLLECT SEISMIC DATA IN SEARCH OF OIL/GAS DEPOSITS	MG	UNDERWATER D ETECTION EQ	600000
• 294632	01/30/1978	GEOSOURCE INC P ETY HAY GEOPH SICAL DIVISION	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	COLLECT SEISMIC DATA IN SEARCH OF OIL/GAS DEPOSITS	EE	RECORDING/REP RODUCING EU	200000
• 294632	01/30/1978	GEOSOURCE INC P ETY HAY GEOPH SICAL DIVISION	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	COLLECT SEISMIC DATA IN SEARCH OF OIL/GAS DEPOSITS	EE	ELECTR NAVIGA TION EQUIP	2000100
• 295094	02/01/1978	TEXAS INSTRUMEN TS INC	CHINA OIL AND GAS DEVELO PMENT CORP	DATA PROCESSING IN SEISMIC MET OD OIL EXPLORATION	CD	ELCTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	1234669
• 294094	02/01/1978	TEXAS INSTRUMEN TS INC	CHINA OIL AND GAS DEVELO PMENT CORP	DATA PROCESSING IN SEISMIC MET OD OIL EXPLORATION	CD	ELCTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	2552463
• 294107	02/09/1978	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	PEKING STANDARDIZATION & TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH IN CO	MANTAIN & CALIBRATE MICROWAVE INSTR AT FACTORY	EE	POWER METER WITH PTS	2615
• 294731	02/27/1978	NEVLEG MACHINE CO	ANKING STEAM TURBINE/GE NERATING PLANT ON SHENYAN	EMPLOYED IN THE MANUF OF POWER GENERATING EQUIP	MG	MACHINE/CONT ROL SYSTEM	425000
• 294732	02/27/1978	NEVLEG MACHINE CO	ANKING STEAM TURBINE/GE NERATING PLANT ON SHENYAN	EMPLOYED IN THE MANUF OF POWER GENERATING EQUIP	MG	MACHINE/CONT ROL SYSTEM	445000
• 294733	02/27/1978	NEVLEG MACHINE CO	ANKING STEAM TURBINE & GAS PLANT ON SHENYAN	EMPLOYED IN THE MANUF OF POWER GENERATING EQUIP	MG	MACHINE/CONT ROL SYSTEM	460000
• 300669	03/04/1978	HCA CORP	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP (CINTIC)	RF SEMICONDUCTOR P/USE IN CWHL COLOR TV RECEIVERS MANUF DIS-EQUIP ES & COMPRESSORS	EE	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 304224	02/24/1978	CHINAHAI-TECH NITION CO	CHINAHAI-TECH NITION CO	MANUF-GAS TURBINE MACHINING-CEN	MG	MACHINING-CEN	100000

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CASE#	DATE REC'D	APPLICANT	UNSIGNEE	END USE	PRN	COMM DESC	VALUE
• 334793	09/27/1978	NAUT SEMICONDUCTOR CORP	CHINA NAUT PETROLEUM & GAS EXPLORATION DEVEL CORP	ELECTRONIC EQUIP	EE	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	73854
• 336209	10/05/1978	UNION CARBIDE CORP	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL CORP	TECHNICAL DATA FOR DETONATION GUN	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 337234	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NAUT OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	NAUTINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR EISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZERS	172224
• 337234	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NAUT OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	NAUTINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR EISMIC EXPLORATION	MG	TEST EQUIPMENT SETS	34450
• 337234	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NAUT OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	NAUTINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR EISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	CESIUM CLOCK	172224
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NAUT OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	NAUTINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR EISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	P/A FOR TRANSMITTER	70656
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NAUT OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	NAUTINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR EISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	TRAINING COURSES	5520
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NAUT OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	NAUTINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR EISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	LOT EXPENDARLES	26220
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NAUT OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	NAUTINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR EISMIC EXPLORATION	CO	P/A FOR NAV SYSTEM	64216
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NAUT OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	NAUTINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR EISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	TRANSMITTER STATION	238464
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NAUT OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	NAUTINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR EISMIC EXPLORATION	CD	NANO NAV SYS	163184
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NAUT OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	NAUTINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR EISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	TEST & MONITOR NOISE QUALITY	0
• 337262	10/13/1978	AILTECH DIV CUI LEMHAMMER	CHINESE GOVT	TEST & RECEIVERS USED TO TEST & MONITOR NOISE QUALITY	EE	MIXER WAVEGUARD	3465
• 337264	10/13/1978	AILTECH DIV CUI LEMHAMMER	CHINESE GOVERNMENT	TEST & RECEIVERS USED TO TEST & MONITOR NOISE QUALITY	EE	MIXER WAVEGUARD	1350
• 337452	10/13/1978	PHO ELECTRONICS DIV HARRIS CUM	CHINA NAUT MACHINERY IMP. & EXPORT CORP	RESALE TO RADIO INSTITUTE FMI CHOWMEI MEASUREMENT	EE	TEST & RECEIVERS USED TO TEST & MONITOR NOISE QUALITY	0
• 337454	10/13/1978	PHO ELECTRONICS DIV HARRIS CUM	CHINA NAUT MACHINERY IMP. & EXPORT CORP	RESALE INST STOZAIN/METHODOLOGY F/USE P/510 TEST ED	EE	ISOLATORS	2550
• 337768	10/13/1978	GEOSOURCE INC. ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIVISION	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION	SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION & EXPLORATION FOR OIL & GAS	EE	GEOPHYSICAL INSTR CABS	452344
• 337768	10/13/1978	GEOSOURCE INC. ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIVISION	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION	SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION & EXPLORATION FOR OIL & GAS	EE	VEHICLES	304200
• 337768	10/13/1978	GEOSOURCE INC. ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIVISION	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION	SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION & EXPLORATION FOR OIL & GAS	EE	P/A FOR VEHICLES	32400



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• 347495	12/11/1978	FLUKE INTERNATIONAL CORP	YUNNAN UNIVERSITY	FOR TESTING INSTRUMENTS IN THE ELECTRICAL LABORATORY UNKNOWN	EE	6011A SYNTHESIZED/W/PTS	4405
• 347495	12/11/1978	FLUKE INTERNATIONAL CORP	CHINA NATIONAL OIL AND GAS EXPLOITATION & DEV CO LTD	MEASUREMENT FOR VOLTAGE CURRENT IMPEDIMENT OF COMPUTER USED AT THE UNIVERSITY FOR EDUCATION PURPOSES TO PRODUCE PTS FOR TEACHING EXPLANATION	EE	ELECTR TEST EQUIP	4364
• 347497	12/11/1978	FLUKE INTERNATIONAL CORP	SHANGHAI CHAI TUNG UNIVERSITY	TESTING AND CERTIFYING OF MAGNETIC TAPES USE FOR EXPLORATION FOR OIL BY SEISMIC METHOD	EE	ELECTR TEST EQUIP	4722
• 349455	12/14/1978	HEWLETT PACKARD CHINA	SHIJDGEPORT MACHINES DIV OF TEXTRON INC	TESTING OF CUML FREIGHT BY AIRLINES WITHIN THE PHC	EE	LOGIC STATE ANALYZER	10450
• 348766	12/14/1978	KYBE CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TRANS OF CUML FREIGHT BY AIRLINES WITHIN THE PHC	EE	METAL CUTTING MACH	105000
• 349496	12/14/1978	KYBE CORP	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT CORP	TRANS OF CUML FREIGHT BY AIRLINES WITHIN THE PHC	EE	ELECTR COMPUTING EQUIP COMPOSITE/D MULTIPLEXE	24150
• 349523	12/21/1978	GUS MANUFACTURERS INC	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TRANS OF CUML FREIGHT BY AIRLINES WITHIN THE PHC	EE	EMULITPLEXE	395490
• 349699	12/22/1978	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TRANS OF CUML FREIGHT BY AIRLINES WITHIN THE PHC	EE	P/A FGROUNDSUPPORT EO	26250000
• 349699	12/22/1978	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TRANS OF CUML FREIGHT BY AIRLINES WITHIN THE PHC	EE	CUML CARGO AIRCRAFT	52500000
• 349699	12/22/1978	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TRANS OF CUML FREIGHT BY AIRLINES WITHIN THE PHC	EE	COML CARGO AIRCRAFT	52500000
• 349700	12/22/1978	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TRANS OF CUML FREIGHT BY AIRLINES WITHIN THE PHC	EE	P/A FGROUNDSUPPORT EO	17500000
• 349700	12/22/1978	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TRANS OF CUML FREIGHT BY AIRLINES WITHIN THE PHC	EE	COML EXECUTIVE AIRCRAFT	70000000
• 350370	12/28/1978	TEXACO DEVELOPMENT CORP	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/CONSTRUCT & MAINTAIN TUBING BUNDLE PULLEYS FOR MAKING HYDROHEATING CATALYSTS INCL ALUMINA	EE	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 350609	12/29/1978	AMERICAN CYANAMID CO	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	TECH DATA RELATING TO A PETROLEUM REFINERY PROJECT DISPLAY OCEANOGRAPHIC/ENVIRONMENTAL DATA ETC	EE	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 3511612	12/29/1978	CHEVRON RESEARCH CO	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	NAVIGATION OF SHIP LAYING UNDERSEA TELEPHONE CABLE	EE	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 350447	12/29/1978	INTEROCEAN SYSTEMS INC	CHINA BUILD VESSEL CHINA UNIONSHIP CO LTD	MEASURING THE WAVEFORM OF ELECTRICAL SIGNAL	EE	DISPLAY/PT	25450
• 350751	01/02/1979	MAINAVOX OVERSEAS LTD	CHINA BUILD VESSEL CHINA UNIONSHIP CO LTD	MEASURING SINGLE SHOT/LUM SPEE D PULSE IN LAB DEPT	EE	DISPLAY/PT	15000
• 350761	04/04/1979	ITATHONIC INC	CHINA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	MEASURING THE WAVEFORM OF ELECTRICAL SIGNAL	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	11340
• 350762	04/05/1979	ITATHONIC INC	CHINA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	MEASURING SINGLE SHOT/LUM SPEED PULSE IN LAB DEPT	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	1554
• 350763	01/02/1979	ITATHONIC INC	CHINA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	MEASURING THE WAVEFORM OF LASER ENERGY AND POWER	EE	RADIOMETER SYSTEM	10525

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CAST	DATE REC'D	APPLICANT	CONSIGNEE	END USE	PHN	COMM DESC	VALUE
• 351122	04/13/1974	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY	ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENIC INVESTIGATION INST OF SZECHUA	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING DATA RECORDED IN PACKING	EE	MAGNETIC REC ORDER/PTS	4456
• 351424	01/05/1974	ANALOG DEVICES INC	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM AND GAS EXPLORATION DEV	MANUF DATA ACQUS INST FOR US E IN OIL EXPLORATN	MG	ANALOG-10-01	30,000
• 351424	01/05/1974	ANALOG DEVICES INC	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM AND GAS EXPLORATION DEV	MANUF DATA ACQUS INST FOR US E IN OIL EXPLORATN	EE	ELECTRONIC C	1412
• 351424	01/05/1974	ANALOG DEVICES INC	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM AND GAS EXPLORATION DEV	MANUF DATA ACQUS INST FOR US E IN OIL EXPLORATN	MG	COMPONENT	1425
• 351424	01/05/1974	ANALOG DEVICES INC	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM AND GAS EXPLORATION DEV	MANUF DATA ACQUS INST FOR US E IN OIL EXPLORATN	MG	MODEL AND 110 3002 A/D	34913
• 351424	01/05/1974	ANALOG DEVICES INC	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM AND GAS EXPLORATION DEV	MANUF DATA ACQUS INST FOR US E IN OIL EXPLORATN	MG	A/D CONVERTER	1413
• 351424	01/05/1974	ANALOG DEVICES INC	ACADEMY OF SCIENCE	MANTAIN TEST EQUIP USED PHYSI CS RESEARCH	EE	ELCTH COMPON	1103
• 351424	01/05/1974	ANALOG DEVICES INC	ACADEMY OF SCIENCE	MANTAIN TEST EQUIP USED PHYSI CS RESEARCH	EE	ENT ASSEMBL	1670
• 351424	01/05/1974	ANALOG DEVICES INC	CHINA NATEL MACHINERY IMP	MANTAIN TEST EQUIP USED PHYSI CS RESEARCH	MG	D/A CONVERTER	1670
• 351620	01/08/1974	WCA CORP	CHINA NATEL MACHINERY IMP	USED PEKING PHYSICAL EDUC COMM	EE	TV CAMERA TU	11550
• 351625	01/08/1974	HTS SYSTEMS CUM	CHINA NATEL MACHINERY IMP	REPAIR CAMERA PHC	EE	HE	439985
• 351627	01/08/1974	HTS SYSTEMS CUM	CHINA NATEL MACHINERY IMP	USE IN BASIC RESEARCH ON ALUMI NUM ALLOYS	MG	MAIL TEST SY	256360
• 352246	01/10/1974	TEKTRONIX INC	CHINA NATEL MACHINERY IMP	USE IN EVALUATING THE PROPERTI ES OF MATERIALS	MG	STEM	51257
• 352351	01/11/1974	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FUH TEACHING GENERAL COMPUTER	CD	ELCTH COMPUT	2247129
• 352353	01/11/1974	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FUH DATA PROCESSING	CD	ELCTH COMPUT	490431
• 352654	01/12/1974	LITTON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS INC	CHUNG JIE HEAMIN YU YI	FUH LUCAS MACH HUMIZUNL HOMI NG GRILL/MILLING MACH	MG	ELCTH COMPUT	0
• 353177	01/17/1974	PERKIN ELMER CORP APPLIED OPTICS DIVISION	NUMBER 1 FILM PLANT	LOGIC DEIN MODULUS TRANSFER FUNCTION	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	165825
• 353177	01/17/1974	PERKIN ELMER CORP APPLIED OPTICS DIVISION	NUMBER 1 FILM PLANT	DEIN MODULUS TRANSFER FUNCTION	MG	MICRODENSITO METER SYSTE	165825
• 353177	01/17/1974	PERKIN ELMER CORP APPLIED OPTICS DIVISION	NUMBER 1 FILM PLANT	DEIN MODULUS TRANSFER FUNCTION	MG	SPARE PARTS KIT	16413
• 353177	01/17/1974	PERKIN ELMER CORP APPLIED OPTICS DIVISION	NUMBER 1 FILM PLANT	DEIN MODULUS TRANSFER FUNCTION	MG	1/1 COLOR PH OTOMETER	174318
• 353177	01/17/1974	PERKIN ELMER CORP APPLIED OPTICS DIVISION	NUMBER 1 FILM PLANT	DEIN MODULUS TRANSFER FUNCTION	MG	STRIP CHART RECORDER	4163
• 353177	01/17/1974	PERKIN ELMER CORP APPLIED OPTICS DIVISION	NUMBER 1 FILM PLANT	DEIN MODULUS TRANSFER FUNCTION	MG	SPARE & REPLACEMENT PTS	11500
• 353600	01/18/1974	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FUH DATA PROCESSING	CD	ELCTH COMPUT	1712725
• 353600	01/18/1974	FLUKT INSTRUMENTS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TESTING IN ELECTRICITY LAH	EE	ELCTH COMPUT	10400

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CAST	DATE REC'D	APPLICANT	CONSIGNEE	END USE	PRN	COMM DESC	VALUE
• 353410	01/18/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CHINA NATE OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	TEST & MAINTAIN DIGITAL SEISMIC RECORDING SYSTEMS	MG	SVC KIT FOR TESTER	14000
• 353410	01/18/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CHINA NATE OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	TEST & MAINTAIN DIGITAL SEISMIC RECORDING SYSTEMS	MG	IC TESTER W/ OPTION 024	46100
• 353411	01/18/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CHIANG MECHANIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES	MEASURE POWER DENSITY/DATA ANALOG ENVIRONMENT TEST	MG	ANALYZER SYS W/CALC	115675
• 353417	01/19/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CHINA NATE OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	USED TO TEST/MAINTAIN DIGITAL SEISMIC RECORDING SYSTEMS	EE	SYN FUNCTION GENERATOR	30000
• 353417	01/19/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CHINA NATE OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	USED TO TEST/MAINTAIN DIGITAL SEISMIC RECORDING SYSTEMS	EE	P/T KIT FOR GENERATOR	3300
• 353449	01/19/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CAAC AIRLINE	USED TO SUPPORT/MAINTAIN CCAC'S BUING TO AIRCRAFT	EE	QUARTZ CRYSTAL	50
• 353449	01/19/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CAAC AIRLINE	USED TO SUPPORT/MAINTAIN CCAC'S	EE	AL ELECTRONIC COUNTER	3500
• 353449	04/27/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	PEKING INSTITUTE OF RADIOTRONICS	TO FOR USED FOR WAVEFORM MEASUREMENTS	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE W/TIME KIT	3475
• 353449	04/27/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	PEKING INSTITUTE OF RADIOTRONICS	TO FOR USED FOR WAVEFORM MEASUREMENTS	EE	DIGITAL VOLT METER	3400
• 353449	04/27/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	PEKING INSTITUTE OF RADIOTRONICS	TO FOR USED FOR WAVEFORM MEASUREMENTS	EE	CATHODE RAY TUBE	1700
• 353449	01/19/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	PEKING INSTRUMENT FACTORY	TO BE USED TO TEST'S PARAMETERS OF THE DEVICES	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE W/AINFAHNE	15520
• 354221	01/22/1979	TERADYNE INTL INC	TOSHIBA CORP	TEST RIOPAH LINEAR ICS FOR DUE	MG	COMPUTER LINEAR CIRCUIT	1092912
• 354249	04/03/1979	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO	EAST CHINA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY	TESTIC TV RECEIVERS SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF ELECTR CUMP	CD	MAGNETIC DISK DESIGN	10625
• 354249	04/03/1979	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO	EAST CHINA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY	SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF ELECTR CUMP	CD	MAGNETIC COMPUTER TAPE DESIGN	2200
• 354249	04/03/1979	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO	EAST CHINA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY	SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF ELECTR CUMP	CD	MAGNETIC COMPUTER TAPE DESIGN	2200
• 354249	03/20/1979	GENHAD INC	INPUT CORP	S & A PILOT FACILITY TEST FILM & SEQUENCING NETWORKS	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	33785
• 355054	01/25/1979	KINEMETRICS INC	TECHNICAL HUZHOU OF SHANXI PROVINCE	& HYBRID CIRCUITS	MG	COMP TEST SYSTEM	33785
• 35526	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERST. AS LTD	ACADEMY OF BUILDING RESEARCH OF STATE CAPITOL	ANALYSIS OF RECOMMIS OF STRONG MOTION ACCELEROMETERS	EE	STM W/ACCES	4505
• 35526	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERST. AS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	DETERMINE COORDINATES/MAPPING	EE	MAGNETIC RECORDER	4505
• 35526	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERST. AS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	F/CITY CONSTRUCTION	EE	SURVEYOR FIF	153400
• 35526	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERST. AS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	DETERMINE COORDINATES/MAPPING	EE	LO UNIT & PI	52498
• 35526	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERST. AS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	F/CITY CONSTRUCTION	EE	SURVEYOR FIF	153400
• 35526	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERST. AS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	DETERMINE COORDINATES & MAPPING	CD	LO UNIT PTS	173468
• 35526	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERST. AS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	F/CITY CONSTRUCTION	CD	COMPUTER WIRELESS	173468
• 35526	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERST. AS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	DETERMINE COORDINATES AND TEAC	CD	SATELLITE SYSTEM	196253
• 35526	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERST. AS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	HING HING UNIVERSITY	CD	SATELLITE SYSTEM	196253
• 35526	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERST. AS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	F/MAPPING NATE ECONOMY CO NSR	EE	SATELLITE SYSTEM	196253
• 35526	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERST. AS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	REGULATION NETWK CON	EE	SATELLITE SYSTEM	196253

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• 346016	02/01/1974	KEARNEY & THECK EW CORP	UNKNOWN	MANUFACTURE JET ENGINE COMPONE NTS	MG	MACHINING CF NEW W/PTS	900100
• 346116	02/01/1974	KEARNEY & TRECK FH CORP	UNKNOWN	MANUFACTURE JET ENGINE COMPONE NTS	MG	PTS FOR MACH INE TOOLS	250100
• 346117	02/01/1974	WEINSCHL ENGINE ERING CO INC	DEPARTMENT OF HADLU STANDIZA TION METROLOGY OF KWFICH U	FOR MEASURING SIGNAL GENERATOR S	EE	SIGNAL GENER ATOR ATUH	38600
• 346118	02/01/1974	MAGNAVOX OVERST AS LTD	CHINA SEAS INSTITUTE OF CULANGUOSHAPY	F/NAVIGATION OF NEW BUILDING V ESSEL W/FON GEOPHYS IQUEATE-AECA-HEMOLUM-REFINE RY HES FACILITIES	EE	ELECTRONIC T EST EQUIP	351000
• 346119	02/01/1974	PAUL YANG & ASS OC INC	LIEN TU WELDING EQUIP RE SEARCH CENFH	HIGH SPEED CAHEHA IS TO RECORD WELDING OF METAL	MG	TECHNICAL-PA -0	0
• 346204	02/01/1974	MINNESOTA MININ G & MANUFACTURI NG CO	CHINA NAIL INDUSTRI AL PRODUCT IMPORT/EXPORT COMP	FOR EDUCATION IN TRAINING PROD UCTION	EE	PTS W/ FRAME CAMERA MAGNETIC TAP E	8400 224434
• 346205	02/01/1974	ALLIED CHEMICAL ENTS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY CHINA NAIL MACHINERY IMP ORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR SUPPORT & MAINTENANCE OF C OMPANY OWN AIRCRAFT FEEDBACK-SCHEM-3100	MG	TECH-3337- TRAINING	10400
• 346613	03/29/1974	HECKMAN INSTRUM ENTS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY CHINA NAIL MACHINERY IMP ORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR SUPPORT & MAINTENANCE OF C OMPANY OWN AIRCRAFT FEEDBACK-SCHEM-3100	CD	ELECTRONIC C OMP RELA/EU P/A FOR AIRC RAFT	500000
• 346640	02/05/1974	UNITED TECHNOLU GIES INTL INC	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY IMP ORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR SUPPORT & MAINTENANCE OF C OMPANY OWN AIRCRAFT FEEDBACK-SCHEM-3100	MG	TECH-3337- TRAINING	10400
• 346701	02/05/1974	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT CORP	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT CORP	FEEDBACK-SCHEM-3100	MG	TECH-3337- TRAINING	10400
• 346702	02/05/1974	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT CORP	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT CORP	FEEDBACK-SCHEM-3100	MG	TECH-3337- TRAINING	10400
• 346703	02/05/1974	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT CORP	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT CORP	FEEDBACK-SCHEM-3100	MG	TECH-3337- TRAINING	10400
• 346704	02/05/1974	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT CORP	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT CORP	FEEDBACK-SCHEM-3100	MG	TECH-3337- TRAINING	10400
• 346705	02/05/1974	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT CORP	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT CORP	FEEDBACK-SCHEM-3100	MG	TECH-3337- TRAINING	10400
• 346706	02/05/1974	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT CORP	CHINA NAIL MACHINERY DEVELOPMENT CORP	FEEDBACK-SCHEM-3100	MG	TECH-3337- TRAINING	10400
• 346707	02/06/1974	TEKIRON HELICOPTER TEKIRON MULTI RESOURCES	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY PEKING UNIVERSITY INTL COMP	SUPPORT PETROLEUM EXPLORATION K PRODUCTION ETC SUPPORT PETROLEUM EXPLORATION K PRODUCTION ETC RESEARCH	MG	NONMILITARY HELICOPTERS P/A FOR HELI COPTER SEMICOND D10	28750000
• 346708	02/06/1974	SCIENTIFIC DESI GN CO INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTION CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTION INDUSTRIAL INST I ANDERSEN LAROMA TOHIES INC	ANTI-FREEZE DETERGENTS SYNTHET IC ETC CHEMICAL RADAR EQUIPMENT & SPECIALIZED PAHIS & ACCY	EE	DES TECHNICAL DA DISP SAW DEL AY LINES	0
• 347011	02/12/1974	ANDERSEN LAROMA SISTHON DUNNEN COMP/MICHUAVL INV	TAI-NU MU HADLU FACTORY TAI-CHUW HADLU SPECIALIZ HADLU PLANT	PHATERSUNIC SURFACE ACOUSTIC W AVE DEVICES ANALYZE SPECTRUM QUALITY OF FH FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZLN	EE	DIS SAW DELA Y LINES DISPLAY UNIT	141100
• 347014	02/12/1974	SISTHON DUNNEN COMP/MICHUAVL INV	TAI-CHUW HADLU SPECIALIZ HADLU PLANT	ANALYZE SPECTRUM QUALITY OF FH FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZLN	EE	SMEEP UNIT	2506
• 347014	02/12/1974	SISTHON DUNNEN COMP/MICHUAVL INV	TAI-CHUW HADLU SPECIALIZ HADLU PLANT	ANALYZE SPECTRUM QUALITY OF FH FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZLN	EE	SMEEP UNIT	666

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• 1577414	02/12/1979	SYSTHON DUNNEM CORP/MICROWAVE DIV	YANGTZE RIVER RADIO SPECIALIZ ING EQUIP PLANT	ANALYZE SPECTRUM QUALITY OF FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER	EE	MICRF CABLE ASSY	110
• 1577414	02/12/1979	SYSTHON DUNNEM CORP/MICROWAVE DIV	YANGTZE RIVER RADIO SPECIALIZ ING EQUIP PLANT	ANALYZE SPECTRUM QUALITY OF FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER	EE	TUNING UNIT	9033
• 1577414	02/12/1979	SYSTHON DUNNEM CORP/MICROWAVE DIV	YANGTZE RIVER RADIO SPECIALIZ ING EQUIP PLANT	ANALYZE SPECTRUM QUALITY OF FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER	EE	TRACK PHASEL ECTOR	3136
• 1577414	02/12/1979	SYSTHON DUNNEM CORP/MICROWAVE DIV	YANGTZE RIVER RADIO SPECIALIZ ING EQUIP PLANT	ANALYZE SPECTRUM QUALITY OF FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER	EE	BAND MIXERS	112
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	CONDUCT OFFSHORE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY TO MAKE PROPOSAL	CD	SEISMIC DATA PROCESSOR	2500000
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	CONDUCT OFFSHORE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS MAKE PROPOSAL	EE	DIGITIZER	0
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	CONDUCT OFFSHORE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS MAKE PROPOSAL	EE	COMMUNICATIO NS SYSTEMS	0
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	CONDUCT OFFSHORE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS MAKE PROPOSAL	EE	TRACE DISPLAY	0
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	CONDUCT OFFSHORE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS MAKE PROPOSAL	EE	DIGITAL HECD RDER	0
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	CONDUCT OFFSHORE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS MAKE PROPOSAL	EE	GRAVITY METE RS	0
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	CONDUCT OFFSHORE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS MAKE PROPOSAL	EE	SONAH NAVIGA TION EQUIP	0
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	CONDUCT OFFSHORE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS MAKE PROPOSAL	EE	SEISMIC STRM AHER CABLES	0
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	CONDUCT OFFSHORE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS MAKE PROPOSAL	EE	MAGNETOMETER S	0
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	CONDUCT OFFSHORE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS MAKE PROPOSAL	EE	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	EMITTING SOURCE FOR ELECTRICO-MAGNETIC MEASUREMENT	EE	POWER AMPLIF IEH	2195
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	USED FOR COMPUTER MAINTENANCE FOR COMPUTER PURPOSES	EE	PROGRAMMARLE DATA LOGGE	4450
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	USED FOR COMPUTER MAINTENANCE FOR COMPUTER PURPOSES	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	3425
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	USED FOR COMPUTER MAINTENANCE FOR COMPUTER PURPOSES	EE	TRANSISTORS	2450
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	USED FOR COMPUTER MAINTENANCE FOR COMPUTER PURPOSES	EE	SPARE PART KITS	1200
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	USED FOR COMPUTER MAINTENANCE FOR COMPUTER PURPOSES	EE	NETWORK ANALYZER SYSTEM	25470
• 1577414	02/12/1979	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO	USED FOR SIGNAL ANALYSIS PURPOSES	EE	SPECTRUM ANALYZER W/PA	5100

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• 350013	02/22/1979	HEMLETT-PACKARD	CHINA NATIONAL PRECISION INSTRUMENT MANUF CO	USE IN FU SIGNAL ANALYSIS PUHPUO SES	EE	EXTERNAL MIX ER M/P/A	415
• 350041	02/22/1979	HEMLETT-PACKARD	CHANGHAI NO 21 RADIO FAC	MAINTAIN/REPAIR ELCTR EQUIP AT CONSIGNEE'S FACILITY	EE	TUNNEL DIODE M/P/A	1400
• 350041	02/22/1979	HEMLETT-PACKARD	CHANGHAI NO 21 RADIO FAC	MAINTAIN/REPAIR ELCTR EQUIP AT CONSIGNEE'S FACILITY	EE	PULSE	400
• 350041	02/22/1979	HEMLETT-PACKARD	CHANGHAI NO 21 RADIO FAC	MAINTAIN/REPAIR ELCTR EQUIP AT CONSIGNEE'S FACILITY	EE	SAMPLEH DIOD E	60
• 350042	02/22/1979	HEMLETT-PACKARD	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION R&D CHPHRA	TEST MAGNAVOX SATELLITE NAVIGATI UN SYSTEM	EE	FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER	350
• 350043	02/22/1979	HEMLETT-PACKARD	CHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF NUCLIEUS ACADEMY SCIENCE CH IN	INSPECT MAIN VOLTAGE PHOTUELEC THRU SPECTRUMMETER	EE	VOLTMETER	3570
• 350044	02/22/1979	HEMLETT-PACKARD	LANZHOU RESEARCH INSTITU IE OF MODERN PHYSICS	INSPECT MAIN VOLTAGE PHOTUELEC THRU SPECTRUMMETER	EE	VOLTMETER	4280
• 350046	02/22/1979	HEMLETT-PACKARD	CHINA INSTRUMENT CORP TE & COMMUNICATION	MAINTAIN TELECOMMUNICATION EQ CONSIGNEE FACILITY	EE	DIODES	470
• 350047	02/22/1979	HEMLETT-PACKARD	MINHUA NEWS AGENCY	FOR DIGITAL CIRCUIT ANALYSIS P	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	3975
• 350048	02/22/1979	HEMLETT-PACKARD	CHING-HUA UNIVERSITY	FOR COMPUTER PERIPHERAL EQUIP	EE	INTERVAL CUU INTER W/ P/A	1103
• 350049	02/22/1979	HEMLETT-PACKARD	CHINA NORTHWEST MEASUREM ENT STATION	TESTING PURPOSES UNKNOWN	EE	ACTIVE PHORE	650
• 350213	02/21/1979	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTUR	CHINA GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION CO	USE FOR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING ON COMPUTER SYS	CD	MAGNETIC TAP ES	73132
• 350216	02/14/1979	HECKMAN INSTRUM ENTS INC	FUTIAN UNIVERSITY	FUH USE AS SCIENTIFIC TESTING EQUIPMENT	CD	DATA SYSTEM WITH PTS MAGNETIC INS TR TAPE	12000
• 350224	02/26/1979	AMPEX INT'L OPTIC ATIONS INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPRT CORP	POTENTIAL CUSTOMER DEMO TU	EE	ELCTH TEST E QUIP	546
• 350254	02/26/1979	FLUKE INTERNATI ONAL CORP	CHINA NAT'L OIL & GAS EX PLORATION & DEVELOPMENT	TESTING/MAINTAININT EQUIP IN O IL & GAS RESEARCH LAB	EE	SPINNER MAGN ETOMETER	24000
• 350492	02/26/1979	SCHONSTEIDT INSTRUMENT CO	INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICS	MEAS NATURAL REMANENT MAGN PUL	MG	SPINNER MAGN ETOMETER	30619
• 350543	02/26/1979	SCHONSTEIDT INSTRUMENT CO	INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICS	MEAS NATURAL REMANENT MAGN PUL	MG	SPINNER MAGN ETOMETER	30106
• 350594	02/26/1979	SCHONSTEIDT INSTRUMENT CO	INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICS	MEAS NATURAL REMANENT MAGN PUL	MG	DIGITAL MAGN ETOMETER	1440
• 350623	02/27/1979	HUMETEC CO	CHINA ACADEMIA SINICA	MEAS NATURAL REMANENT MAGN PUL	MG	ETOMETER	0
			UNIVERSITY OF TIANJIN	MEAS NATURAL REMANENT MAGN PUL	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 350644	03/22/1979	CHUNHEMCO INT'L	CHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF ME CH ENGINEERING	USE BY SHANGHAI INST TO TEACH SYSTEMS ENGINEERING FOR EVALUATION AND DEMONSTRATION	CD	ELCTH CORPUT EH WITH P/A	64176
• 350122	02/21/1979	AMPEX INT'L OPTIC ATION INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF TELEPH	ON TEACH-CHINESE SYSTEMS-ENGT	CD	MAGNETIC TAP E.S.	AS
• 350146	03/03/1979	HANHUA INC KOREA	INSTITUTE OF HYDRAULIC	FLUID VISUALIZATION STUDIES IN WIND TUNNELS	EE	LASER & LASER H EQUIP	121460



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• 3632103	FS INC	STATE BUREAU OF SURVEYING & MAPPING	USED ON 2200W & 2200W MPP Sys	SD	DISK CARTRID	102	
• 3632104	FS INC	STATE BUREAU OF SURVEYING & MAPPING	USED ON 2200W & 2200W MPP Sys	SD	DISK CARTRID	175	
• 3632105	FS INC	STATE BUREAU OF SURVEYING & MAPPING	USED ON 2200W & 2200W MPP Sys	SD	DISK CARTRID	158	
• 3632103	FS INC	STATE BUREAU OF SURVEYING & MAPPING	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	COMPUTER SYS	72660	
• 3632104	AS LIMITED	STATE BUREAU OF SURVEYING & MAPPING	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	SPARE PTS	180490	
• 3632105	AS LIMITED	STATE BUREAU OF SURVEYING & MAPPING	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	COMPUTER SYS	180490	
• 3632102	F INC	FREQUENCY SOURCE	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	COMPUTER SYS	180490	
• 3632107	YAHIAN EXPORT C	YAHIAN EXPORT C	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	TEM P/A	2490	
• 3632104	YAHIAN EXPORT C	YAHIAN EXPORT C	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	SIGNAL GENER	175260	
• 3632104	YAHIAN EXPORT C	YAHIAN EXPORT C	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	ATUHS	175260	
• 3632105	YAHIAN EXPORT C	YAHIAN EXPORT C	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	CRYSTAL GROW	175260	
• 3632104	YAHIAN EXPORT C	YAHIAN EXPORT C	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	ING FURNACE	175260	
• 3632105	YAHIAN EXPORT C	YAHIAN EXPORT C	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	OPT & SPAKE	434250	
• 3632104	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CORP	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CORP	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	PTS F/FURNC	12723112	
• 3632105	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CORP	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CORP	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	ELCTH COMPUT	12723112	
• 3632104	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CORP	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CORP	USED APPROVED 34112A	CD	ER WITH P/A	12723112	
• 3632105	AMERICA	SPECTRA PHYSICS	USED APPROVED 34112A	EE	HI SPD LIGHT	1555	
• 3632105	AMERICA	SPECTRA PHYSICS	USED APPROVED 34112A	EE	DETECTOR	1555	
• 3632105	INTL	SPECTRA PHYSICS	USED APPROVED 34112A	EE	FAST PHOTODE	2400	
• 3632105	INTL	SPECTRA PHYSICS	USED APPROVED 34112A	EE	TECTON	2400	
• 3632107	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	DEMO SEMINAR ON PROCESSOR AID	CD	CALCULATOR S	9050	
• 3632104	MOTOROLA MILIT	MOTOROLA MILIT	DEMO SEMINAR ON PROCESSOR AID	CD	YS/SPARE PT	9050	
• 3632104	HY & AEROSPACE	HY & AEROSPACE	DEMO SEMINAR ON PROCESSOR AID	CD	MINIPUNDER 1	9050	
• 3632104	ELECTRONICS INC	ELECTRONICS INC	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	SST-201X	9050	
• 3632104	MOTOROLA MILIT	MOTOROLA MILIT	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	EMERGENCY TR	14694	
• 3632104	HY & AEROSPACE	HY & AEROSPACE	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	ANSCEIVER	14694	
• 3632104	ELECTRONICS INC	ELECTRONICS INC	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	HADAH TRANSP	8000	
• 3632104	MOTOROLA MILIT	MOTOROLA MILIT	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	UNUEH	8000	
• 3632104	HY & AEROSPACE	HY & AEROSPACE	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	VHF/FM THANS	10715	
• 3632104	ELECTRONICS INC	ELECTRONICS INC	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	CEIVEN	10715	
• 3632104	MOTOROLA MILIT	MOTOROLA MILIT	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	RANGER POSIT	100100	
• 3632104	HY & AEROSPACE	HY & AEROSPACE	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	TUNING SYS	100100	
• 3632104	ELECTRONICS INC	ELECTRONICS INC	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	DIGITAL DELA	4400	
• 3632104	MOTOROLA MILIT	MOTOROLA MILIT	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	Y UNIT	4400	
• 3632104	ELECTRONICS INC	ELECTRONICS INC	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	RADIO RECEIV	10460	
• 3632104	HY & AEROSPACE	HY & AEROSPACE	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND R	EE	EHS W/P	10460	
• 3632104	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	USED IN THE RECURRING INDUSTRY	EE	DIG FIELD SY	336000	
• 3632104	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SERVICE INC	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	STEMS W	336000	
• 3632104	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SERVICE INC	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	STEMS W	336000	
• 3632104	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SERVICE INC	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	STEMS W	336000	

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CASE#	DATE REC'D	APPLICANT	CONSIGNEE	END USE	PRM	COMM DESC	VALUE
• 364223	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL TASMAN SE	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL TASMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	MAHISAT SYST EH WAN	76000
• 364224	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KARUNDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KARUNDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	MAHISAT SYST EH WAN/EN	76000
• 364224	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KARUNDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KARUNDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	DIG FIELD SY STEM W/PTS	336000
• 364224	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KARUNDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KARUNDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	RADIO RECEIV ERS W/P/A	10460
• 364225	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	MAHISAT SYST EH WAN/EN	76000
• 364225	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	DIG FIELD SY STEM W/PTS	336000
• 364225	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	RADIO RECEIV ERS W/P/A	10460
• 364225	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	PRINTED CIRC ULT BOARDS	336000
• 364226	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	ELCTH TESTIN G EQUIP	10460
• 364226	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	3000
• 364226	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	HAUDAR APPHA TUS	7000
• 364226	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	HAUDAR APPHA TUS	8000
• 364226	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	PRINTED CIRC ULT BOARDS	50000
• 364227	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	ELCTH TESTIN G EQUIP	10460
• 364227	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	3000
• 364227	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	HAUDAR APPHA TUS	7000
• 364227	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	PRINTED CIRC ULT BOARDS	50000
• 364227	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	ELCTH TESTIN G EQUI	10460
• 364227	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	3000
• 364227	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	HAUDAR APPHA TUS	50000
• 364227	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KAHINDA P	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE	EE	PRINTED CIRC ULT BOARDS	7000

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NAME	DATE REC'D	APPLICANT	CONSIGNEE	END USE	PRN	CMMN DESC	VALUE
364224	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY VICE INC SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE C/O MUNUM VESSEL TASHAN SEAL	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PEOPLES REP CHINA	EE	ELCTR TESTIN G EQUIP	7000
364224	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY VICE INC SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE C/O MUNUM VESSEL TASHAN SEAL	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PEOPLES REP CHINA	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE S	3000
364224	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	CD	CONFIGURABLE MARINE SYS	375000
364224	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	CD	AIR GUN CONT ROLLER	25000
364224	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	CD	AIR GUN CONT ROLLER	25000
364230	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	CD	CONFIGURABLE MARINE SYS	375000
364231	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	CD	CONFIGURABLE MARINE SYS	375000
364231	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	CD	CONFIGURABLE MARINE SYS	375000
364231	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	CD	CONFIGURABLE MARINE SYS	375000
364232	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	CD	CONFIGURABLE MARINE SYS	375000
364232	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	CD	GEOPHYS INST /APPAR W/PT	50000
364232	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	MG	GRAVITY METE RS WITH/PTS	165000
364232	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	MG	GENERAL INDU STRIAL EQ	22400
364232	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	MG	DEPTH SOUND APPAR W/PTS	314000
364233	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	MG	GEOPHYS INST APPAR W/PT	27000
364233	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	MG	GRAVITY METE RS W/PTS	165000
364233	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	MG	GENERAL INDU STRIAL EQ	22400
364233	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	MG	DEPTH SOUND APPAR W/PTS	314000
364233	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	MG	GEOPHYS INST APPAR W/PT	27000
364234	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	MG	GRAVITY METE RS W/PTS	165000
364234	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	MG	GENERAL INDU STRIAL EQ	22400
364234	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	MG	DEPTH SOUND APPAR W/PTS	314000
364234	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F. PHC	MG	GEOPHYS INST APPAR W/PT	27000

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CASE#	DATE REC'D	APPLICANT	CONSIGNEE	END USE	PHN	COMM DESC	VALUE
• 364234	03/19/1974	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INC VIC INC/SURVS OF TEX INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC 1/0 MOTOR VESSEL HC NML "P"	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	GENERAL INDU STRIAL EQ	22300
• 364234	03/19/1974	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INC VIC INC/SURVS OF TEX INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC 1/0 MOTOR VESSEL HC NML "P"	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	DEPTH SOUND APPAR W/PTS	319000
• 364234	03/19/1974	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INC VIC INC/SURVS OF TEX INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC 1/0 MOTOR VESSEL HC NML "P"	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	GRAVITY METE. RS W/PTS	165000
• 364234	03/19/1974	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INC VIC INC/SURVS OF TEX INSTRUMENTS	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNOLOG ICAL IMPORT CORPORATION MINISTRY OF METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES	HUNITION LOG LOAD INFUR FROM VA RIOS PROCESS POINTS HFR ENGINE USE IN TEEH HAULEH OFF-HIWAY EU F/HING	CO	REMOTE TERM AL UNIT	201100
• 364264	03/20/1974	FLUON INTERNATIONAL ORAL INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	DISTINGUISH TOPOGRAPHICAL OCEA N HUTTON/LOCATE OBJ CALIB/MEASURE PURPOSES ON OCEA	MG	SCAN SONAR S SYSTEM TRANSDUCER	43400
• 364264	03/20/1974	FLUON INTERNATIONAL ORAL INC	CHINA NATIONAL INSTRUMEN TS IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	DISTINGUISH TOPOGRAPHICAL OCEA N HUTTON/LOCATE OBJ CALIB/MEASURE PURPOSES ON OCEA	EE	EE	2405
• 364264	03/22/1974	FLUON INTERNATIONAL ORAL INC	CHINA NATIONAL INSTRUMEN TS IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	CALIB/MEASURE PURPOSES ON OCEA NUGRAPHIC HEL VESSEL	EE	HYDROPHONE	3169
• 364264	03/22/1974	FLUON INTERNATIONAL ORAL INC	CHINA NATIONAL INSTRUMEN TS IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	DETECT FLAWS FOR THE ELECTROSL AG TURRODISC	EE	MAGNETRON	5194
• 365245	03/22/1974	VARIAN EXPORT C ORPORATION	SHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF PH YSIOLOGY	STUDY NEURON TROPHIC FUNCT CIRUOPHYSIOLOGICALLY	EE	VOLTAGE PROB E	446
• 365245	03/22/1974	VARIAN EXPORT C ORPORATION	SHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF PH YSIOLOGY	STUDY NEURON TROPHIC FUNCT CIRUOPHYSIOLOGICALLY	EE	PLUG-IN UNIT	2069
• 365247	03/22/1974	FLUKE INTERNAT IONAL CORPORATION N	CHINA GEOLOGICAL EXPORT INT'L CORP	TEST/MAINTENANCE SATELLITE POS SYS/RADIO POS SYS	EE	COUNTER MULT I FUNCTION	8700
• 365249	03/22/1974	VARIAN EXPORT C ORPORATION	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION & DEVELOP CO N	FUH X-RAY FLAW DETECTU OF LAH GE SCALE ALLOY CASTS TEST/MAINTENANCE SATELLITE POS SYS/HAUTU POS SYS	EE	MAGNETRON PA AT COUNTER MULT I FUNCTION	5194
• 365251	03/22/1974	FLUKE INTERNAT IONAL CORPORATION N	SHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF ME TALLURGY	FOR MEASURING SEMICONDUCTOR MA TERIALS AND DEVICES USE IN CONJ W/TRAINING & SELEC TING PHYSICISTS	EE	PHOTOMULTIPL IEH TURES OSCILLOSCOPE	140
• 365250	03/23/1974	VARIAN EXPORT C ORPORATION	INSTITUTE OF HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS DR CHANG MEN-YU	DEMONSTRATION DURING TECHNICAL SEMINAR IN PHC	CD	DESKTOP COMP UTERS W/PTS	34350
• 365251	03/23/1974	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO COMPANY	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO INT'L CHINAIUS C/O TECH SEMIN "P"	DEMONSTRATION DURING TECHNICAL SEMINAR IN PHC	EE	DESKTOP COMP UTERS W/PTS	621120
• 365251	03/23/1974	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO C/O V ARIOUS TECHNICAL SEMINAR	DEMO WITHIN THE PHC AND RETURN TO USA AFTER USE	EE	ELCTR TEST E QUIPMENT	67515
• 365252	03/25/1974	LILITUN HESUNLIL S SYSTEMS INC	CHINA NAIL OIL & GAS EXP LOITATION & DEVELOP COUP	TEST TAPE TRANSPORT HELD ALIGN W/HT GEOPHYSICAL SYS	EE	MAGNETIC TAP E	8167

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CASE #	DATE REC'D	APPLICANT	DESIGNER	END USE	PRN	COMM DESC	VALU
• 366970	03/30/1979	AILTECH DIVISION N OF CUTLER HAM MFG	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP	TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT MA INTENANCE	EE	PHOSPHOR	4513
• 366971	03/30/1979	AILTECH DIVISION N OF CUTLER HAM MFG	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP	TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT MA INTENANCE	EE	OSCILLATOR W /CIRCUIT	2472
• 366972	03/30/1979	AILTECH DIVISION N OF CUTLER HAM MFG	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP	TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT MA INTENANCE	EE	YIG FILTER	1102
• 366973	03/30/1979	AILTECH DIVISION N OF CUTLER HAM MFG	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP	TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT MA INTENANCE	EE	WAVEFORM MEA SURING/ANAL	3425
• 367220	04/02/1979	ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA	ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMER ICA	TEST ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT-WUH AN ELECTRICAL PLANT THANS COMPANY EXEC OFFICERS TO ATTEND HUS/CONF	MG	AIRCRAFTS	5000000
• 367222	04/02/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	INSTITUTE OF METROLOGY A ND MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE OF CHIMISTRY	TEST ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT-WUH AN ELECTRICAL PLANT THANS COMPANY EXEC OFFICERS TO ATTEND HUS/CONF	MG	QUARTZ THMO METER	6670
• 367223	04/02/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IM PORT & EXPORT CORP	TEST ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT-WUH AN ELECTRICAL PLANT THANS COMPANY EXEC OFFICERS TO ATTEND HUS/CONF	MG	QUARTZ THERM OMETER	3460
• 367244	04/03/1979	CH LEVIT ELECTRONICS	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IM PORT & EXPORT CORP	TEST ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT-WUH AN ELECTRICAL PLANT THANS COMPANY EXEC OFFICERS TO ATTEND HUS/CONF	EE	INTEGRATED C IRCUITS	2267
• 367245	04/03/1979	CH LEVIT ELECTRONICS	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IM PORT & EXPORT CORP	TEST ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT-WUH AN ELECTRICAL PLANT THANS COMPANY EXEC OFFICERS TO ATTEND HUS/CONF	EE	ASSISTED RA NSISTORS	1338
• 367246	04/03/1979	CH LEVIT ELECTRONICS	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TEST ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT-WUH AN ELECTRICAL PLANT THANS COMPANY EXEC OFFICERS TO ATTEND HUS/CONF	EE	MICROPROCESS OR CHIP CPU	579
• 367541	04/03/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	RADIO TESTING EQUIPMENT FACTORY	TEST ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPM ENT	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	5555
• 367542	04/03/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	BUREAU OF STANDARDIZATION & METROLOGY	SPARE PART KIT-SUPPORT G-DEST ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	EE	TRANSISTOR-F IELD EFFECT	6
• 367542	04/03/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	BUREAU OF STANDARDIZATION & METROLOGY	SPARE PART KIT-SUPPORT G-DEST ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	EE	INTEGRATED C INCUT DIG	3
• 367542	04/03/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	BUREAU OF STANDARDIZATION & METROLOGY	SPARE PART KIT-SUPPORT G-DEST ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	EE	RESISTOR - V ARIABLE	15
• 367543	04/03/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	CHUNGKING UNIVERSITY	SPARE PART KIT-SUPPORT G-DEST ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	27775
• 367613	04/04/1979	WUP PROCESS DIV ISUN A DIV OF WUP INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT	MEASURE/RECORD VARIOUS WAVEFOR M PARAMETER HI FREQU USED IN OPERATION OF WUP MAHEX PROCESS UNIT	SS	PETROLEUM CO XE	2449272
• 367732	04/04/1979	INSTRUMENTS FUM CARDIAC HESE, INC	PRATING HOSPITAL	SCAENS/DISPLAYS/EXHIBACTS DATA F. WUH PATIENT HECURUNG	MG	SCANNER WITH P/A	34097
• 367733	04/04/1979	INSTRUMENTS FUM CARDIAC HESE, INC	PRATING HOSPITAL	RECORDS PATIENTS ELECTROCARDIO GMA F/MEDICAL USE	EE	MAGN RECORDE RS WITH PTS	8963
• 367734	04/04/1979	INSTRUMENTS FUM CARDIAC HESE, INC	PRATING HOSPITAL	RECORDS PATIENTS ELECTROCARDIO GMA F/MEDICAL USE	EE	CASSETTES	1200
• 367745	04/04/1979	PHILLIPS PETROL UM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/ERECT/OPERAT OF HF ALKY LATION PROCESS UNIT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367747	04/04/1979	PHILLIPS PETROL UM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/ERECT/OPERAT OIL FURNAC E CAHION BLACK UNIT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367749	04/04/1979	PHILLIPS PETROL UM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	INSTITUT ME MOU'SE METALS PAS SIVATION TECHNOLGY	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0

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• 367414	04/04/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/EREC/OPERAT OF POLYNE	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367420	04/04/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/EREC/OPERAT OF SENECA	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367421	04/04/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/EREC/OPERAT OF POLYPRO	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367422	04/04/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/EREC/OPERAT OF POLYPROPYLENE FILMS UNIT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367423	04/04/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/EREC/OPERAT POLYPROPYLENE UNIT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367424	04/04/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/EREC/OPERATE POLYPROPYLENE UNIT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367430	04/04/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/EREC/OPERAT POLYOLEFIN	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 368024	04/05/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/EREC/OPERAT POLYOLEFIN	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 368034	04/05/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	F/PLANT DESIGN TO PROD LOW DENSITY POLYETHYLENE	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 368120	04/05/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	MACHINE USED IN MANUFACTURE OF AUTOMOTIVE STAMPING	MG	MULTI FUNCT UNAL PHES	1568847
• 368522	04/05/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	PARTS F/ HP2100 ABOARD MAI 521	CD	ELEC COMPUTER	5412
• 368522	04/05/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DRIVING/MARINE SURVEY	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 368522	04/05/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/EREC/OPERAT CIS-POLYBUTADIENE RUBBER PLANT	MG	MAGNETIC REC ORDER/PTS	17785
• 369522	04/09/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT-EXPORT CORP	SHIP ON NEED BASIS TO MAINTAIN VIDEO TAPE MECURU	EE	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS	214000
• 369522	04/09/1974	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT-EXPORT CORP	FUH GE LOCOMOTIVES C36-7 TO RE EXPORTED GL-G-DEST	EE	MEASURING INSTRUMENT	5059
• 369666	04/09/1974	UNITED SYSTEMS CORP	CHINA INSTITUTE OF SEISMOLGY	THIAL PRODUCTION GRAVITY MEASURING INS/SEISMIC	EE	ELECTRONIC MEASUREM	5059
• 369667	04/09/1974	UNITED SYSTEMS CORP	CHINA ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT	INSPECTING/TESTING PRODUCT HAR	EE	EASURE INST	3528
• 369675	04/09/1974	AMERICAN CHAIN & CAHLE CO INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	RIN PLANT-SPECIFIC CHECK HARDNESS OF FOUNDRY BLANK	MG	INDUSTRIAL EQUIP	81345
• 369721	04/10/1974	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	K CYLINDER HEAD ETC TEMPORARY EXPORT FOR DEMONSTRATION SEMINAR/MINICUM	CD	ELECTRONIC EQUIP	7800
• 369721	04/10/1974	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	H P CONSIGNEE PREVIOUSLY LICENSED IN PRC USE IN OIL/GAS EXPLORATION/GEN	EE	PARTYSERVICE KITS	927000
• 369764	04/12/1974	STANFORD TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	CHINA NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION CO	USE IN OIL/GAS EXPLORATION/GEN	MG	IMAGE PROC S	1150000
• 369765	04/12/1974	STANFORD TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	CHINA OIL AND GAS	USE IN OIL/GAS EXPLORATION/GEN	MG	IMAGE PROC S	1150000
• 369851	04/13/1974	NAMDA MICROWAVE CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	LITIUM GENERATOR	MG	SLEEP GENERATOR	37714
• 369964	04/13/1974	LOCKHEED-GEORGE, A COMPANY	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	VICE F/SATELLITE COMM	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 370079	04/17/1974	ADVENT CHEMICAL CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	SALE/NEGOTIATIONS OF LIC PROD	MG	LITHIUM METAL	14112
• 370080	04/17/1974	CHOCO CO LTD	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	JETSTAR AIRWAFFT PREPARATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL	MG	WOVEN FABRIC	9100
• 370081	04/17/1974	FRICAI INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	COMPOUNDS	MG	WOVEN FABRIC	4520
• 370081	04/17/1974	FRICAI INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	INFREMENT OF PLASTIC GOMS	MG	WOVEN FABRIC	5

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• 370169	04/17/1979	CARSON HELICOPTER INC	LAHSUN HELICOPTERS INC	UNKNOWN	MG	GRAVITY METER	5000
• 370169	04/17/1979	CARSON HELICOPTER INC	LAHSUN HELICOPTERS INC	UNKNOWN	MG	MAGNETOMETER	5000
• 370164	04/17/1979	CARSON HELICOPTER INC	LAHSUN HELICOPTERS INC	UNKNOWN	MG	SIROKSY HELICOPTER	1050000
• 370169	04/17/1979	CARSON HELICOPTER INC	LAHSUN HELICOPTERS INC	UNKNOWN	MG	GEOPHYSICAL INSTRUMENTS	183624
• 370171	04/17/1979	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO	FIRST COMPUTING STATION OF CHINESE ACADEMY	SCIENTIFIC COMPUTATION BY ULTRATELE	CD	MAG TAPE FILE	1276
• 370172	04/17/1979	FLUKE INTERNATIONAL	SHANGHAI OBSERVATORY	PROVIDE FREQUENCY NEED ATOMIC FREQ STAND/FREQ MEAS	EE	FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER	22150
• 370164	04/17/1979	MOUNE SPECIAL 1	CHENGCHUAN MECHANICAL SCI	TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT/RES	O	HYDRAULIC LIQUID FLOW POLYGN	16125
• 370166	04/17/1979	WUL CO INC	CHINIC HESFAANCH INST	F ACCURATE INDEXING	MG	ELCTR COMPUT	643419
• 370433	04/18/1979	LITTON RESOURCE SYSTEMS INC	CHINA MAIL OIL & GAS EXP	PROC OF DIGITAL SEISMIC DATA	F	CH W/PTS	167325
• 370644	04/19/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	CHINAT DEVELOPMENT CORP	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	CD	ELCTR COMPUT	46726
• 370672	04/19/1979	KAY ELECTRICALS CORP	CHINA GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION CORP	PROCCESS DIGITAL SEISMIC DATA	F	ELCTR COMPUT	18750
• 370673	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	CHINAC INSTITUTE OF TELE	RES WORK IN COMM PROCESS/PILOT	CD	ELCTR COMPUT	1008
• 370673	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	MINAS INSTITUTE OF TELE	OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA	EE	ELCTR TEST EQUIPMENT	1008
• 370673	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	CHINAS INSTITUTE OF TELE	THEIC FREQ ANALYSIS FOR K	EE	SWEET GENERA	1008
• 370673	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	COMMUNICATION	FOR MICROWAVE LINK DEVELOPMENT	EE	TOR	1008
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LAICHOW RESEARCH INSTITU	FOR MICROWAVE LINK DEVELOPMENT	EE	OSCILLATOR P	5213
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	IT OF PHYSICS	WURK	EE	LUG IN	1073
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LAICHOW RESEARCH INSTITU	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE	EE	MULTIPIO SWEET P	1073
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	IT OF PHYSICS	MIC	EE	GENERATOR	6273
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LAICHOW RESEARCH INSTITU	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE	EE	MULTIBAND PL	6273
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	IT OF PHYSICS	MIC	EE	UG-IN	108
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LAICHOW RESEARCH INSTITU	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE	EE	ADAPTER PLUG	108
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	IT OF PHYSICS	MIC	EE	-IN	46
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LAICHOW RESEARCH INSTITU	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE	EE	DIAL PLATE	7
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	IT OF PHYSICS	MIC	EE	PHASE LOCK H	1
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LAICHOW RESEARCH INSTITU	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE	EE	ADAPTER PLUG	1
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	IT OF PHYSICS	MIC	EE	SWEET GENERA	1008
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LAICHOW RESEARCH INSTITU	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE	EE	TOH	1008
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	IT OF PHYSICS	MIC	EE	OSCILLATOR P	1008

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* 370675	04/19/1979	SYSTHUN DUNNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	ALAN INSTITUTE OF HANJU TECHNOLOGY	FOR RESEARCH OF THE COMMUNICATION TRANSPORTOLKS	EE	MULTIBAND SWEET GENERATOR	1073
* 370675	04/19/1979	SYSTHUN DUNNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	ALAN INSTITUTE OF HANJU TECHNOLOGY	FOR RESEARCH OF THE COMMUNICATION TRANSPORTOLKS	EE	MULTIBAND PLUG-IN	7945
* 370675	04/19/1979	SYSTHUN DUNNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	ALAN INSTITUTE OF HANJU TECHNOLOGY	FOR RESEARCH OF THE COMMUNICATION TRANSPORTOLKS	EE	ADAPTORS	143
* 370675	04/19/1979	SYSTHUN DUNNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING HANJU MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	PEN LIFT RELAY	33
* 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTHUN DUNNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING HANJU MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	FAST YIG DRI VEH	119
* 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTHUN DUNNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING HANJU MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	TEST PLUG IN	156
* 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTHUN DUNNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING HANJU MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	EXTENDER PLUG IN	130
* 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTHUN DUNNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING HANJU MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	PHASE LOCK HALE PLUG	7
* 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTHUN DUNNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING HANJU MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	ADAPTER	130
* 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTHUN DUNNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING HANJU MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	SWEET GENERATOR	6140
* 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTHUN DUNNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING HANJU MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	OSCILLATOR PLUG-IN	10444
* 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTHUN DUNNEH CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING HANJU MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	DATA SYSTEMS & PARTS	176989
* 370676	04/19/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	CHINESE ACADEMIA SINICA, DIVISION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CHIN	FOR USE IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	MG	RADIO SPECTRUM ANAL. INSTRUMENTS	683
* 370676	04/19/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	CHINESE ACADEMIA SINICA, DIVISION OF METALLURGY	USED TO RESEARCH FOR GEOPHYSICAL INSTRUMENTS	EE	UM ANALYZER PLUG-IN UNIT	5586
* 370676	04/19/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	CHINESE ACADEMIA SINICA, DIVISION OF DATA EQUIPMENT	MEASUREMENTS OF THE FAST PULSE	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE W/OPTION	6274
* 370676	04/19/1979	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT EXPORT CORP	OF SIGNAL GENERATOR FOR PRODUCTION OF GE MODEL C-3	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	0
* 370741	04/20/1979	NUO YUN LIAO METALLICAL CORP	CHINESE ACADEMIA SINICA, DIVISION OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY	SLIDE RULE ELECTRICAL CALCULATOR	CD	ELCIR CALCULATORS	11100
* 370741	04/20/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	CHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY	STUDY NEUTRONS FUNCTION ELECTRICAL	EE	VOLTAGE PHOTOMETER	998
* 370741	04/20/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	CHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY	STUDY NEUTRONS FUNCTION ELECTRICAL	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	810

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• 170490	04/20/1979	CHEMICAL DATA SYSTEMS INC	RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM PROCESSING	STUDY OF REACTION KINETICS OF HYDROCARBON REACTION	EE	CATALYTIC REACTION SYS	83916
• 170491	04/20/1979	NOHLAND CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	OBSERVATION PULSE WAVE FORM & CALC PULSE PARAMETER	EE	PRUC OSCILLOSCOPE W/PTS DATA SYSTEM WITH PTS	2H99
• 371014	04/21/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIV OF LUCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	DATA SYSTEM WITH PTS	7000000
• 371018	04/21/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIV OF LUCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	MAIN OR MOTOR/H/WD/WH/WT	7000000
• 371019	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIV OF LUCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	PYRAMIDAL	7000000
• 371019	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIV OF LUCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	AIR COMP/MOT OR GENERATOR	7000000
• 371019	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIV OF LUCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 371020	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIV OF LUCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	CONSTR/OPERATION/SERVICE/REPAIR L. ON SPEED WIND TUNNEL	MG	VALVE & TURBULENCE SYS	4333334
• 371020	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIV OF LUCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	AIR COMPRESSOR	4333333
• 371020	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIV OF LUCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	DATA SYSTEM WITH PTS	4333333
• 371022	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIV OF LUCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	ULTRA VIOLET LAMPS	460
• 371022	04/23/1979	ARTHUR H THOMAS CO	INSTITUTE OF PARASITIC DISEASES CHINESE ACADEMY OF MED	EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES	MG	LABORATORY GLASSWARE	1411
• 371022	04/23/1979	ARTHUR H THOMAS CO	INSTITUTE OF PARASITIC DISEASES CHINESE ACADEMY OF MED	EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES	MG	MISC LAB ARTICLES	210
• 371022	04/23/1979	ARTHUR H THOMAS CO	INSTITUTE OF PARASITIC DISEASES CHINESE ACADEMY OF MED	EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES	MG	MINING ANALYSIS	20000
• 371022	04/23/1979	ARTHUR H THOMAS CO	INSTITUTE OF PARASITIC DISEASES CHINESE ACADEMY OF MED	EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES	MG	ZEH SYSTEM	4339
• 371022	04/24/1979	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC.	SHENCHI CENTRAL CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR ANALYZING MICROWAVE ELE. METER	CD	ELCTR COMPUTING EQ	1320
• 371022	04/24/1979	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC.	UNKNOWN	OFF-LINE PROGRAM/DATA STAGE F/D	EE	MAGNETIC PHOTOCARD	17000
• 371022	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	UNKNOWN	DISCONTINUED CALACUTA SEISMIC EQ ON RUAKU M/V WESTER	EE	TAPE TRANSMITTERS	63750
• 371022	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	UNKNOWN	SEISMIC EQ ON RUAKU M/V WESTER	EE	COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM	63750

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• 371532	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ UN BOARD H/V WESTER	EE	SEISMIC DATA ACQ SYSTEM	204000
• 371532	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ UN BOARD H/V WESTER	EE	MAGNETIC TAP E	92400
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE	EE	TAPE RECORDE R	1000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE	EE	TAPE DRIVE	8000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE	EE	FORMATTER/CONTROLLER	12000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE	EE	TAPE TRANSPORT	8000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE	EE	DISC MEMORY	37525
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE	EE	SEISMIC DATA ACQ SYSTEM	700000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE	EE	PTS F/DATA ACQ SYSTEM	50000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE	EE	MAGNETIC TAP E MEMOREX	150000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE	EE	COMMUNICATION SYSTEM	60000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE	EE	SAMPLING HEAD	656
• 371565	04/25/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	INSTITUTE OF MODERN PHYSICS SINICA	RES MODERN PHYSICS/MEAS HF-PHA	EE	PULSE GENERATOR	893
• 371566	04/25/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	INSTITUTE OF MODERN PHYSICS SINICA	RES MODERN PHYSICS/MEAS HF-PHA	EE	PLUG IN UNIT	1443
• 371566	04/25/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	INSTITUTE OF MODERN PHYSICS SINICA	RES MODERN PHYSICS/MEAS HF-PHA	EE	INPUT/OUTPUT CARDS	100
• 371567	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ UN BOARD H/V WESTER	CD	COMPUTER WIT H P/A	10300
• 371567	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ UN BOARD H/V WESTER	CD	STORAGE DISP LAY COMPUTER WIT H P/A	1155
• 371568	04/25/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	PEKING FACTORY OF COMPLETE INITIVE INSTRUMENTS	DISPLAY DATA IN CAMAC MULTICHA	CD	LEVEL ANALYTIC SYSTEM	10300
• 371570	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE	CD	SEISMIC FOU SURVEYS	10300

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* 371626	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CORP AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CORP AMERICA	SEISMIC EQUIPMENT BOARD R/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MAHINE SUR	MG NS	CABLE SECTION AHER CABLE	524000
* 371626	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CORP AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CORP AMERICA	SEISMIC EQUIPMENT BOARD R/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MAHINE SUR	MG	SEISMIC STREAM	350000
* 372241	04/30/1979	HENFIELD CORPUM ATION	UNKNOWN TUNSGAS OPERATI ON	TU HE TUNSGAS PLANT FOR PRODU CTNG GAS FOR FUELS EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES	MG	TECHNICAL DATA ULTRA-VIOLET LAMPS	0
* 372242	04/30/1979	ANTHUR H THOMAS CO	ANTHUR H THOMAS UICIS	INSTITUT OF HIGUOGICAL PRO DUCTS	MG	SPECTROPHOTO	460
* 372243	04/30/1979	PERKIN ELMER CO HP	SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS C	USED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIO N/AIR POLLUTION MONITORING	MG	METER	29700
* 372244	04/30/1979	PERKIN ELMER CO HP	UNI. RESEARCH INSTITUTE	USED FOR COAL CHEMICAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS	MG	SPECTROPHOTO	20860
* 372551	05/01/1979	TEXAS INSTRUMENT TS INC	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMP & EXP CORP	TO EXPLORE ALL KINDS OF USEFUL MINERAL RESOURCES	MG	METER OTHER GRAVITY	53038
* 372552	05/01/1979	NICOLET INSTRUM ENT CORP	UN HO HSING YAU	EXHIBITION AND SALE TO TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY	MG	FT-INFRARED SPECTRUM SYSTEM	190000
* 372554	05/01/1979	HU-SUM TRADING LTD	CHINA NATIONAL TEXTILES IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	USED AS REINFORCEMENT MAT F/MA DENIER-FILAM ENT-TWIST	MG	... ... ...	13400

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• 240234	04/07/1977	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND	INSTITUTE OF RADIO WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND	SALE OF AN ATOMIC CLOCK BY OSC	611	HEAM TUBE	13500
• 240241	04/07/1977	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND	INSTITUTE OF RADIO PRUPA INSTITUTE OF SWITZERLAND	SALE OF AN ATOMIC CLOCK BY OSC	611	HEAM TUBE	4500
• 240241	04/07/1977	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND	INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	SALE OF AN ATOMIC CLOCK BY OSC	611	BEAM TUBE	4000
• 240241	02/14/1977	CINTHOL DATA CO HP	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION & DEV CORP	INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE OF CYBER 172 SYSTEMS COPY CONTRACT	CD	MAGNETIC TAP E	2050
• 274421	12/14/1977	OPTION FEINTECHN IK GMIH	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL	COPY CONTRACT	611	MAGNETIC TAP E	653
• 274421	12/14/1977	OPTION FEINTECHN IK GMIH	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL	COPY CONTRACT	621	ELCTH COMPUT INU EQUIP E	23481
• 262222	11/01/1977	TEKTONIX INC	CHINA GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION	DISPLAY MAPS	CD	GRAPHIC DISPLA	2782
• 301379	03/14/1978	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND INF ORMATION CENTRE	CHINA CORP DU STANDARIZATION & METHODOLOGY OF KANZU PRO	OPTICAL MAPS	611	DEVICE	5500
• 301380	03/14/1978	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND INF ORMATION CENTRE	CHINA CORP DU STANDARIZATION & METHODOLOGY OF DAIREN	USE AS CESTIUM BEAM OSCILLATOR	EE	CESTIUM BEAM TUBES	5500
• 212286	08/25/1978	TEKTONIX INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL CO	USE AS CESTIUM BEAM OSCILLATOR	EE	CESTIUM BEAM TUBES	5500
• 312286	08/25/1978	TEKTONIX INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL CO	DATA ACQUISITION FOR CENTRAFUS AL COMPRESSORS	CD	DATA ACQUISITION FOR CENTRAFUS AL COMPRESSORS	19490
• 312286	08/25/1978	TEKTONIX INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL CO	DATA ACQUISITION FOR CENTRAFUS AL COMPRESSORS	CD	DATA ACQUISITION FOR CENTRAFUS AL COMPRESSORS	19490
• 136465	10/10/1978	DIGITAL EQUIPME NT CORP	CHINA NATIONAL POWDERED METAL PLANT	APP Q-18-78 CASE #A300705/DEC#M	CD	INPUT/OUTPUT DEVICE	15210
• 342303	02/16/1979	HI COMP	CHINA NATIONAL POWDERED METAL PLANT	5751 F/HOP COMP SYS	CD	ELCTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	950000
• 143116	11/15/1978	FLUKE INTL CORP	STATE HUFAU OF STANDARDIZATION & METHODOLOGY	WILL BE USED FOR HANKING APPLI CATIONS	CD	CALIBRATOR W /TAPE CASE	12000
• 14015911	12/18/1978	RHINEPORT MACH INES DIV TEXTHU N INC	PEKING INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTIC	TO MAINTAIN STANDARD QUALITY I N PRODUCTION	EE	COMPUTER NUMERIC CONTROL	12000
• 350345	04/14/1979	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND	LIAYUAN RADIO FACTORY	PRODUCE PARTS FOR TEACHING EXP LANATION	EE	CESTIUM BEAM TUBE	5500
• 350362	12/28/1978	OPTION FEINTECHN	WENZHOU ADMINISTRATION F OR METHODOLOGY IN CHENGDU	IN A CESTIUM BEAM OSCILLATOR	EE	CESTIUM BEAM TUBE	11000
• 350763	12/28/1978	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND	CHINESE NATIONAL STANDAR DIZATION AND METROLOGY	TO BE USED IN A CESTIUM BEAM OS CILLATOR	EE	CESTIUM BEAM TUBE	22000
• 161305	01/04/1979	OPTION FEINTECHN	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY	TO BE USED IN A CESTIUM BEAM OS CILLATOR	EE	CESTIUM BEAM TUBE	0
• 350362	02/26/1979	PEKIN ELMER CO HP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY	ANALYZE ELEMENT CONTENTS/PHOUE	CD	PROCESSOR PN P11/34 W/PI	34000
• 163110	03/14/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPME NT CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY	SS CONTROL SLIGHTES STUDY AND IDENTIFICATION OF MOLECULAR MATERIAL	CD	ELECTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	40570
• 163111	03/14/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPME NT CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY	CONTROL/DATA REDUCIN TELECHUN PHONE XRAY MICROANAL	CD	ELCTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	40570
				CONTROL/DATA REDUCIN TELECHUN PHON	CD	ELCTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	

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• 363742	03/14/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPM NT COMP	UNIVERSITY OF KINH INSTITUTE OF ME CHANICAL	CONTROL/DATA REDUCTN ELECTRIN PHONE XRAY MICROANAL	CD	ELCTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	40570
• 363743	03/14/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPM NT COMP	RESEARCH INSTITUTE BALLUNG	CONTROL/DATA REDUCTN ELECTRIN PHONE XRAY MICROANAL	CD	ELCTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	40570
• 363744	03/14/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPM NT COMP	PEKING RESEARCH INSTITU T OF PHYSICS	CONTROL/DATA REDUCTN ELECTRIN PHONE XRAY MICROANAL	CD	ELCTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	40570
• 363745	03/14/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPM NT COMP	WANKING RESEARCH INSTITU T OF ELECTRONICS	CONTROL/DATA REDUCTN ELECTRIN PHONE XRAY MICROANAL	CD	ELCTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	40570
• 363746	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	TANGZHOU WORKS OF GENERA L MECHANISM	VIBRATION TEST/AUTOMATC CALCU LATE-ENGINEERING MEC	CD	FLOPPY DISC	8100
• 363746	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	TANGZHOU WORKS OF GENERA L MECHANISM	VIBRATION TEST/AUTOMATC CALCU LATE-ENGINEERING MEC	CD	COMPUTER	20160
• 363746	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	TANGZHOU WORKS OF GENERA L MECHANISM	VIBRATION TEST/AUTOMATC CALCU LATE-ENGINEERING MEC	CD	COMPUTER	20160
• 363746	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	TANGZHOU WORKS OF GENERA L MECHANISM	VIBRATION TEST/AUTOMATC CALCU LATE-ENGINEERING MEC	CD	DEC WRITER	4418
• 363747	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	TANGZHOU WORKS OF GENERA L MECHANISM	VIBRATION TEST/AUTOMATC CALCU LATE-ENGINEERING MEC	CD	FLOPPY DISK TIES	237
• 363747	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	TANGZHOU WORKS OF GENERA L MECHANISM	VIBRATION TEST/AUTOMATC CALCU LATE-ENGINEERING MEC	CD	COMPUTER	20160
• 363747	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	CHIN YUN INSTRUMENT PLAN	AUTOMATIC TEST FOR COMPLETE SE RVU SYSTEM	CD	FLOPPY DISC	6100
• 363747	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	CHIN YUN INSTRUMENT PLAN	AUTOMATIC TEST FOR COMPLETE SE RVU SYSTEM	CD	FLOPPY DISK TIES	496
• 363747	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	CHIN YUN INSTRUMENT PLAN	AUTOMATIC TEST FOR COMPLETE SE RVU SYSTEM	CD	DEC WRITER	4418
• 363747	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	CHIN YUN INSTRUMENT PLAN	AUTOMATIC TEST FOR COMPLETE SE RVU SYSTEM	CD	COMPUTER	19991
• 363747	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	CHIN YUN INSTRUMENT PLAN	AUTOMATIC TEST FOR COMPLETE SE RVU SYSTEM	CD	FLOPPY DISC	5640
• 363752	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	EDUCATIONAL	CD	PRINTER	4249
• 363752	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	EDUCATIONAL	CD	COMPUTER	20160
• 363744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION RESPONSE	CD	MEMORIES	26179
• 363744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	METALLIC STRUCTURE	CD	DISK SYSTEM	13500
• 363744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION RESPONSE	CD	DISK DRIVE	6955
• 363744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	METALLIC STRUCTURE	CD	DEC WRITER	4418
• 363744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION RESPONSE	CD	DISK CARTRID GE	1373
• 363744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	METALLIC STRUCTURE	CD	DIGITAL EQUI PMENT COMP	19460
• 363744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION RESPONSE	CD	DIGITAL EQUI PMENT COMP	6140
• 363744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	METALLIC STRUCTURE	CD	FLUFFY DISK TIES	478
• 363744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION RESPONSE	CD	COMPUTER	20160

PENDING TELEPHONIC AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
05/02/79

CASE#	DATE REC'D	APPLICANT	UNITS/TYPE	END USE	PRN	CMM DESC	VALUE
• 165747	03/23/1979	SULATRUNK ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	SHI YANG INSTRUMENT FACTORY	TEST/ANALYS-SERVU SYS/COMPONENT	CD	PRINTER	4410
• 165747	03/23/1979	SULATRUNK ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	SHI YANG INSTRUMENT FACTORY	T/FREQ OF ELECTR DEV	CD	FLOPPY DISC	6100
• 166397	03/20/1979	HCA GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS INC	LUNA NATIONAL	TEST/ANALYS-SERVU SYS/COMPONENT	CD	RADIO RELAY	121450
• 166510	03/24/1979	AMCEN PHONIC	SHANGHAI PAO SHAN	REPLACEMENT PART FOR CHINESE TA	EE	COMM EQUIP	0
• 166749	03/30/1979	ATELIERS MECAQUES DE SAINT-ALDENS	LUNA NATIONAL MACHINERY RESEARCH	MANUFACTURE OF METAL SURFACE TA	MG	TECHNICAL QA TA	0
• 360940	04/10/1979	SULATRUNK ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	ELECTRICAL PHYSICS USE FOR GRAPHIC	CD	ELECTRICAL F. LECTR INS	84500
• 360940	04/10/1979	SULATRUNK ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	TEMPERATURE AND STRAIN MEASURE	CD	PROCESSOR	1450
• 360940	04/10/1979	SULATRUNK ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	TEMPERATURE AND STRAIN MEASURE	CD	COMPUTER	201160
• 360940	04/10/1979	SULATRUNK ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	TEMPERATURE AND STRAIN MEASURE	CD	DEC WRITER	2490
• 360940	04/10/1979	SULATRUNK ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	TEMPERATURE AND STRAIN MEASURE	CD	DISKETTES	96
• 360940	04/10/1979	SULATRUNK ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	TEMPERATURE AND STRAIN MEASURE	CD	FLOPPY DISC	5864
• 360940	04/10/1979	SULATRUNK ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	TEMPERATURE AND STRAIN MEASURE	CD	INTERFACE	1023
• 360941	04/10/1979	TEKTHONIX INC	SHANXI PROVINCE HEALTH	TEMPERATURE AND STRAIN MEASURE	CD	ELECTRONIC C	6290
• 360944	04/11/1979	TEKTHONIX INC	PEKING PETRO-CHEMICAL	TO IDENTIFY THE ORGANIC COMPOUND	CD	OMP EQUIP	6290
• 371441	04/24/1979	OPTION FEINTECHNIK	JIN YUN INSTRUMENT PLANT	NO OF POLYMERS	CD	ELECTRONIC C	6290
• 372282	03/30/1979	GEORGE KUIKKA LTD	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT COMP	DETERMINE STEREOEMETRIC PARAMETERS OPAQUE MATERIAL	CD	OMP EQUIP	70761
• 372595	05/01/1979	SWITZERLAND INFORMATION CENTER	SHANGHAI PUBLIC MACHINERY CALIBRATION LABORATORY	GENERAL HONING APPLICATIONS	MG	CALCULATORS WITH P/A	4000
• 372596	05/01/1979	SWITZERLAND INFORMATION CENTER	SHANGHAI PUBLIC MACHINERY CALIBRATION LABORATORY	TO BE USED IN A CESIUM BEAM OSCILLATOR	EE	ABRASIVE MAC HINE TOOLS	5500
			WUHAN IRON & STEEL CORPORATION CENTER	TO BE USED IN CESIUM BEAM OSCILLATOR	EE	CESIUM BEAM TUBES	5500

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BACKGROUND PAPER: U.S.-China Claims Settlement  
Agreement

The U.S.-China Claims Settlement Agreement was initiated in Beijing by Secretary Blumenthal on March 2, 1979, but it has not yet been signed.

The Agreement settles the claims of the PRC and its nationals against the United States, and the \$196.9 million of private claims of U.S. nationals against the PRC for the taking of their property between October 1, 1949 and the date of signing of the Agreement. The PRC has agreed to pay to the U.S. \$80.5 million, with an initial payment of \$30 million on October 1, 1979, and the remaining \$50.5 million to be paid in five equal annual installments. The payments will be completed by October 1, 1984.

The U.S. has agreed to unblock those assets in the U.S. which have been blocked as a consequence of the embargo imposed against the PRC in 1950. The value of those assets is estimated to be approximately \$80.5 million. The PRC will then be in a position to realize on those assets to which it holds title. In many cases, the question of ownership will have to be decided by courts in the United States.

When agreement was reached in March, we understood that initialing symbolized completion of negotiations and that signing would follow soon after the initialing, with time needed only for changes in wording to conform English and Chinese texts, and for routine clearances within the Chinese Government.

All changes in wording have been agreed upon, but the Agreement has not yet been signed. The PRC is now pressing the U.S. for a commitment, either in the Agreement or outside it, to provide it a list of owners of assets to be unblocked. The PRC has not articulated an understandable reason for wanting this information. It does not claim title to more than a small portion of the assets. During negotiations the U.S. agreed to assist the PRC in recovering blocked assets, but the U.S. side specifically declined to agree to the PRC's request for a list of owners of assets. Moreover, the U.S. warned that the PRC would have a difficult time recovering all but a small portion of the assets, because the PRC appeared to disclaim title (for example, through expropriation) to most of the assets.

~~CLASSIFIED BY Robert Mundheim~~  
~~DECLASSIFIED ON May 3, 1985~~

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Declassified By:  
Nancy Lynn Patten  
5/6/86  
DAS/AP

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The U.S. has refused to give a list to the PRC for three reasons: (1) disclosure of owners' identities could expose them to reprisals from the PRC government; (2) disclosure of owners' identities could make foreign investors, who value confidentiality highly, hesitant to invest in the U.S.; and (3) in compiling the 1970 census of blocked assets, which is the source of the current U.S. list of owners, the Treasury Department assured reporting institutions that it would keep the information obtained confidential.\*

The PRC government has been informed that the U.S. regards settlement of the claims problem as the first step in normalizing commercial relations. That step has not yet been taken, and until it has been taken, the U.S. will not be in a position to conclude negotiations on MFN and a trade agreement.

Government Claims: The Agreement does not cover government claims. The PRC should be reminded of the problem of outstanding Eximbank loans made to China in 1946 (principal, \$26 million; interest, \$24 million). While trade agreement negotiations need not await settlement of this matter, a settlement will be necessary before the U.S. will extend Eximbank credits to the PRC.

~~CLASSIFIED BY Robert Mundheim  
DECLASSIFY ON May 3, 1985~~

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\* The U.S. would also resist supplying a list of holders of blocked assets because those holders wishing to do business in the PRC would be subject to pressure to disclose names of the owners.

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Private Claims Agreement

BACKGROUND: The U.S.-China Claims Settlement Agreement was initiated by Secretary Blumenthal and Finance Minister Zhang on March 2 in Beijing. The Agreement has not yet been formally signed. The remaining outstanding issue is the Chinese request for detailed information on the owners and holders of the assets blocked in this country. We view this as a substantive change on an issue that was fully discussed during negotiations. We hope that this issue will be resolved prior to Secretary Kreps' visit.

TALKING POINTS:

-- We are pleased with the progress on the claims issue that took place during Secretary Blumenthal's visit, which resulted in the initialling of a claims settlement agreement.

-- We are concerned that the continued failure to sign the claims agreement risks a loss of the momentum generated by Vice Premier Deng's trip to the U.S. and Secretary Blumenthal's visit here.

-- We hope that the agreement will be signed as soon as possible, and I wish to stress that the signing of the claims agreement must be the first step in the overall resolution of textile, trade agreement and MFN issues.

(If signed) I am happy to note that the agreement has been signed. This removes a barrier to U.S.-Chinese economic relations, and allows us to move forward on other trade issues.

## Government Claims

BACKGROUND: The U.S. has a number of possible claims against the PRC government arising from obligations incurred by China prior to 1949: Eximbank loans totalling \$26 million principal, plus interest, and Lend-Lease and Surplus property obligations of over \$300 million. During Secretary Blumenthal's trip only the Eximbank claim was raised. While the USG has not yet resolved its position on lend-lease and surplus property claims, it is unlikely that we will press the claims. These claims have not been mentioned to the Chinese. We would hope to move forward with the officials claims once the private claims issue is settled.

### TALKING POINTS

-- As we indicated during Secretary Blumenthal's trip, we do consider there to be outstanding claims of the U.S. Government against China. I believe the question of the outstanding Eximbank loans made in 1946 was discussed, and it was made clear that future Eximbank financing could not be available until this issue was resolved.

-- While we have agreed that the question of official claims is not linked to the negotiation of a trade agreement, we would hope to have further discussion on this issue in the near future.

*Unclassified*  
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Chinese Participation in the IMF,  
World Bank Group and ADB

ISSUE

Taiwan has been the representative of China in the IMF, the World Bank Group, and the ADB since their inception. The PRC has never participated in these institutions. With U.S. recognition of the PRC as the sole government of China, the issue of Chinese representation in these institutions has again arisen.

U.S. POSITION

The U.S. does not seek early resolution of this issue. Although we would support PRC participation in these institutions -- in principle and at the appropriate time -- if the PRC is willing to accept the obligations of membership, we believe it would be desirable to delay initiatives on membership at this time in order to:

- sort out the complex issues which are involved;
- avoid antagonizing Congress and jeopardizing legislation essential to normalizing economic relations between China and the U.S.;
- ensure that these issues are resolved in a manner that is in the interests of the institutions, the U.S. and its allies.

CHINESE POSITION

They have expressed an interest in moving toward participation, but have acknowledged the need to move slowly.

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*Unclassified*

Declassified By  
Nancy Lynn Patter  
5/6/96

DAS/AP

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TALKING POINTS

(If the subject is raised by the PRC and they express an interest in participation).

1. In principle and at the appropriate time, we would welcome and support PRC participation in these institutions if the PRC is willing to accept the obligations of membership.
2. There are, however, a number of complex questions that must be resolved, for example:
  - Membership obligations, particularly in IMF. There are important requirements of provision of economic information and financing, and acceptance of principles of "free trade and payments."
  - Outstanding Chinese financial obligations. \$1.4 billion in the banks (of which \$931 million is callable capital), approximately \$140 million in the IMF.
  - Reactions of other members, including impact on availability of funds for lending to other countries.
3. We believe it would be desirable to delay any initiatives on participation:
  - to sort out these complex problems.
  - to avoid antagonizing Congress and jeopardizing legislation essential to normalization.

BACKGROUND

In the past, the PRC demanded the expulsion of Taiwan from the IMF, World Bank Group, and the ADB and the assets in these institutions transferred to the PRC. The PRC had not, however, previously

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shown interest in replacing Taiwan or assuming the obligations of membership and Taiwan's outstanding financial obligations in these institutions.

During Secretary Blumenthal's trip to China in February, Chinese authorities did indicate interest in moving toward participation in the IMF and World Bank Group. Zhang Jingfu, the Chinese Finance Minister, expressed the view that Taiwan's membership should be abolished and the "legitimate seat of the PRC restored." Secretary Blumenthal voiced our support of their participation -- in principle and at the appropriate time -- and mentioned some of the complex issues which require time to be resolved (outlined below). He also indicated the need to move slowly in order to avoid antagonizing Congress. Qiao Peixin, Chairman of the Bank of China, accepted the need to proceed cautiously and slowly.

A number of complex questions and problems are involved in this issue.

1. How a change in participation could be effected  
There are two main ways in which a shift in the IFIs could take place: representation (i.e., succession) or membership. Under representation, the PRC would simply replace Taiwan as the legitimate representative of China in the IFIs. Under membership approach, Taiwan would withdraw either voluntarily or compulsorily and the PRC would enter as a new member. Which approach is used will have a significant bearing on the way in which many of the problems could be resolved. We assume that PRC would go the succession route if and when they seek participation.

2. The financial position of China in the IFIs.  
IMF - China has outstanding financial obligations totaling SDR 107.5 million (\$140 million). These "repurchase" obligations could be cleared up in a manner that does not require "net" repayment by Taiwan -- with Taiwan's cooperation. Taiwan was also allocated SDR 57 million on January 1, 1979. If Taiwan succeeds to the seat, these SDRs would transfer to them. Taiwan withdraws and PRC comes in as a new member; the SDRs would be cancelled. In addition, 353,031 ounces of gold (representing potential profits of \$64 million) are awaiting distribution to "China" pending resolution of the representation question.

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The Banks - China has a total of \$49 million in outstanding assets (usable paid-in capital), \$284 million in outstanding liabilities from loans and an additional \$1,042 million in contingent liabilities (\$931 million in callable capital and \$111 million in restricted paid-in capital).

3. Obligations of Membership -- The obligations of membership in the IMF could pose a problem. Membership requires, among other things, the provision of economic and financial information, the provision of financing, and a commitment to minimize restrictions on current transactions and to avoid discriminatory currency practices.

Bank membership obligations do not appear to pose a significant barrier to PRC participation.

4. Institutional Problems -- There are a number of serious institutional questions and potential problems.

#### IMF

-- Quotas, Voting Shares, and Executive Board -- PRC is seeking and warrant a much larger quota than China's current quota of SDR 550 million. This would reduce the U.S. quota and voting shares in the Fund, and could have a major impact on the composition and structure of the IMF Executive Board. (We do not have good data to determine what size quota might be warranted. Japan's Board seat could conceivably be threatened and the Japanese are very sensitive on this point).

#### Banks

-- Lending program. PRC could easily become the largest borrower of the World Bank and ADB. If lending to China were increased too rapidly, this could have a potentially disruptive effect, straining the capacities of the institutions or squeezing out other programs. This could be the single most important problem of PRC participation in the World Bank.

-- Capital Shares. PRC could argue for an increased capital share, possibly up to the fifth largest, which would give China a Board seat. This could reduce U.S. voting power and force France or Japan to share a seat with other members.

5. Congressional Problems -- Potential problems in the U.S. Congress argue strongly for a delay. An early move toward Taiwan removal and PRC participation could cause problems for International Financial Institutions as well as -- importantly for the PRC -- legislation necessary for normalization.

Classified by Donald Svprud  
Declass. on April 24, 1985

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Drafter: C.Dallara/Treas  
566-5112  
Cleared by: T. Hoopeng  
N. Lichten  
T. Iaddv

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EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR SECRETARY KREPS' CHINA TRIP

I. BASIC STEPS BEFORE EXIMBANK WOULD BE "OPEN" FOR FINANCING TO THE PRC:

A. Legal Requirements--

1. Waiver or amendment of the Jackson/Vanik Amendment to the Trade Act of 1974.

If the President accepts the PRC Working Group recommendation, he would not need to propose an amendment to Jackson/Vanik, but would need to decide on: 1) the timing of the announcement, and 2) whether to link this formally to discussion of Eximbank credits.

2. National interest determination.

The President is required by Section (2)(b)(1) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to make a national interest determination that it is desirable for the United States to finance to a Socialist country.

B. Policy Concerns--

1. Settlement of Eximbank claims.

Eximbank currently has outstanding claims of \$50,062,264.43 against the People's Republic of China which have yet to be negotiated. We consider it undesirable to talk about new credits until these claims are resolved.

2. Settlement of private claims.

The speed and actual determination for resolution of private claims will clearly reflect the U.S. Government's desire to move with Eximbank credits.

3. Conclusion of a trade agreement.

The expeditiousness and character of the negotiations over the trade agreement will also

clearly affect the progress on potential discussions of Eximbank claims.

4. Funding. ...

Eximbank clearly does not have any funds budgeted for financing to China, and we would need new Executive Branch and Congressional authorization for funds to finance to the PRC.

5. "Balance" between the U.S.S.R. and China.

The Administration must decide what criteria it will use for determining "balance" in the financing. Does "balance" mean that Eximbank should simply be open to new financing in both countries, or does it mean that there will be specific formulas for lending in the two countries?

II. PROCEDURES ONCE EXIMBANK IS "OPEN" FOR FINANCING WITH CHINA

Once the above-mentioned issues are resolved, Eximbank would negotiate an overall procedural agreement with appropriate authorities designated by the People's Republic of China. This agreement would probably cover the following matters:

- a. which particular programs the PRC intended to use (direct credits, insurance, guarantees, etc.);
- b. the entity or entities within the PRC which would be authorized to act on behalf of the Government;
- c. the types of legal and economic information needed for Eximbank to make an evaluation of the projects to be financed and the PRC's country creditworthiness;
- d. an understanding that Eximbank's direct credit programs finance individual capital projects and that we would not provide a line of credit for general import finance; and
- e. that all Eximbank financing would be on terms consistent with the International Arrangement on Officially-Supported Export Credits.

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CCC EXPORT CREDITS

ISSUE

China is eligible for short-term CCC credit but thus far a line of credit has been neither requested nor extended.

U.S. POSITION

At this time most CCC funds are committed, so that any discussion of CCC credit should be limited to an explanation of procedures.

CHINESE POSITION

China has not yet requested a credit line, but has expressed interest in the credit program. Its request for CCC credit will probably be a function of the competitiveness of the credit terms.

TALKING POINTS

1. A shortage of funds places a constraint on the ability of OGSM to respond favorably to a possible Chinese request for CCC credit. The fiscal year 1979 funds for CCC credit have been allocated, and the fiscal year 1980 authorization is only \$800 million--approximately half the fiscal year 1979 budget.
2. Better information on China's financial and commodity situations are needed to support justification for extension of a CCC credit line to China.

BACKGROUND

Authority to offer CCC short-term export credits up to three years to China was provided in Title II of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978. The Act did not establish eligibility of China for the new CCC intermediate credit program.

Requests by a country for a CCC credit line generally are made through the U.S. Agricultural Attaché assigned to the country. The Attaché recommendation regarding the financing is required. Requests also may be made

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to the Office of the General Sales Manager (OGSM), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. A public announcement is made of all approved requests.

The CCC Export Credit Sales Program is enjoined to justify financing on market expansion grounds. Consequently, a major criterion for financing approval is whether the financing will result in additional U.S. exports and not replace cash sales. In order to evaluate additionality, the country requesting CCC credit is asked to provide supply-use data for the most recent five-year period, a projection for the current year for the commodities to be financed, and import data for the same period broken down by supplier, specifically showing the portion bought or to be bought from the U.S. for cash.

Recent changes in China's foreign economic policies make probable a useful future role for CCC credits in expanding China's markets for U.S. agricultural exports. In previous years, China has maintained a relatively conservative position in foreign borrowing and indebtedness. China enjoys a good reputation for meeting obligations. The demands for rapid modernization, however, are expected to result in greatly increased use of foreign credits, including government credit programs, and to make more attractive in the future a number of credit possibilities. In the past, China has received 12-18 month short-term credits from other grain exporters. The competitive position of U.S. exporters also will be affected by the ability to offer competitive credit terms. The Chinese currently are very cost conscious and have indicated concern over the level of interest rates for CCC credit.

An issue complicating the approval of a CCC credit line for China is the ineligibility of the Soviet Union for the same program. The Administration's position is to attempt to maintain a balance in our bilateral relations with both countries.

Drafted: JNuttall/DSchoonover/USDA/FAS/ITP/CPE 447-2166  
4/18/79

Clearance: USDA/OGSM/CEP/EDP

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AGRICULTURAL TRADE

ISSUE

China is a potentially large market on a regular basis for U.S. agricultural exports.

U.S. OBJECTIVE

We are seeking ways to expand our agricultural exports on a steady basis and assurances that the United States will not once again be relegated to the role of residual supplier of agricultural commodities to China.

CHINESE OBJECTIVE

The Chinese are seeking supply of a dependable quantity and quality of agricultural imports at competitive prices and a growing market for their own agricultural exports.

TALKING POINTS

1. We value the Chinese indication of their intent to purchase 5 to 6 million tons of grain annually from the United States and we intend to be a dependable supplier of this grain to China.
2. We appreciate the Chinese indication that they will be a regular importer of U.S. cotton and we hope that there will be growth in purchases of cotton and other agricultural commodities.
3. Through our agricultural "Cooperator" associations, we want to provide both trade servicing and information on technological advances in agricultural commodity utilization to China's import and end-user organizations.
4. We believe that through consultations we can resolve most difficulties that may arise in our agricultural trade and our Agricultural Attaché in Beijing is available at any time to relay messages about agricultural issues or to arrange for needed consultations.

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BACKGROUND

U.S. agricultural exports to China peaked at \$664 million in 1974. During 1975-1977 these exports averaged about \$50 million per annum, and the Chinese did not purchase U.S. grains. During these years, the United States was a residual supplier of agricultural commodities to China, exporting very little in some years.

China recommenced its purchase of U.S. grains in April 1978. Since that time China has bought 7.1 million metric tons of U.S. grains including 4.1 million of wheat and 3.0 million of corn. Chinese leaders have indicated that they expect China to purchase 5 to 6 million tons of grain annually from the United States, but neither they nor we have sought a bilateral grain agreement. Over the next few years, China is expected to import 10-13 mmmt of grains annually, of which the U.S. may supply about half. We also expect substantial sales of cotton, and soybeans and products and a potential market exists for other commodities such as tallow and hides and skins.

In 1978 sales to China of U.S. farm products again exceeded \$600 million and in 1979 the total is expected to be even higher.

China's purchases of corn and soybean meal may increase over the next several years. The Chinese have plans to modernize and expand their livestock sector, including building swine and poultry complexes near the large coastal urban centers. These plans may require increased importation of corn and other feedgrains.

Exporters of U.S. agricultural commodities face strong competition, especially in wheat sales. Wheat competitors include Australia, Canada, Argentina and the E.C. China has already signed wheat agreements with Australia, calling for total purchases of 7.5 mmmt over the next three years and with Canada, calling for purchases of 8.4-10.5 mmmt over the next three years. The U.S. competes with Argentina in corn sales; with Brazil in soybean sales, and with a number of countries in cotton sales.

Drafted: JNuttall/DSchoonover/USDA/FAS/ITP/CPE 447-2166  
4-17-79

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## GSP TREATMENT FOR CHINA

### ISSUE

The PRC has expressed interest in being designated as an eligible beneficiary of the US Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

### U.S. POSITION

Our GSP legislation (Title V of the 1974 Trade Act) precludes us from extending GSP to Communist countries unless they receive MFN from the US, are members of GATT and the IMF, and are "not dominated or controlled by international communism." (Only Romania and Yugoslavia now qualify.)

### CHINESE POSITION/OBJECTIVE

Although US representatives have explained the legal constraints upon our extending GSP to the PRC, the Chinese are likely to press their case as a developing country, and to argue that GSP designation is an integral element of the normalization process.

### TALKING POINTS

-- US law sets specific requirements for GSP eligibility for developing countries.

-- In order for communist countries to qualify, they must first receive MFN, belong to GATT and the IMF, and not be dominated by "international communism."

-- Given these constraints, it would be inappropriate to discuss at present the extension of GSP. MFN is the first issue.

### BACKGROUND:

The PRC maintains that its status as a developing country should qualify it for the US and other developed-country GSP schemes. Currently China receives GSP from

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(GDS 4/16/74)

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Declassified By: Nancy Lynn Patten  
DAS/AD 5/1/96  
D.O. 12958

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- 2 -

Australia, New Zealand and Norway. Switzerland, Sweden, Canada and Japan are reportedly considering designating the PRC for their programs. China has requested the EC to designate it as a beneficiary, but the EC has not yet replied.

GSP is a unilateral trade preference program extended by the US and other developed countries to the LDC's. While there is some comparability among the principal schemes, each country operates autonomously in administering its program, including the designation of beneficiaries. We have made clear to the Chinese the legal constraints embodied in our legislation. Furthermore, extension of GSP to China would meet with strong labor union and possible Congressional opposition. The AFL/CIO has consistently opposed our granting of GSP benefits to Romania and Yugoslavia. We have already informed the PRC not to expect to be designated for our program in the near term. Under the 1974 Trade Act, the decision to add countries to the GSP beneficiary list is an administrative one and does not require Congressional approval.

Drafted:EB/OT/GCP:DWilson  
ext. 21414 4/16/79

Clearances: EB/EWT - DFried (draft)  
STR - DCoopér (draft)  
EA/PRCM- SHallford

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## ~~CHINA AND THE GATT~~

### ISSUE

PRC officials have indicated that China might like to join the GATT after the conclusion of the MTN. They have explored with the GATT Secretariat whether they would have to accede as a new Contracting Party or whether they could reclaim the old China seat vacated by Taiwan in May, 1950.

### US POSITION

No decision has been reached on how the United States would respond to a Chinese decision to seek accession to the GATT. It is clear, however, that the United States would expect China to negotiate a new Protocol of Accession rather than reclaim the seat vacated by Taiwan in 1950. The US itself may be prohibited by domestic legislation (the Jackson-Vanik Amendment and the 1974 Trade Act) from entering into a full GATT relationship with China.

### CHINESE POSITION

While the Chinese have explored the costs and benefits of GATT accession, as they have of accession to many other international organizations, it is not clear that a decision has been reached to join.

### TALKING POINTS

1. The GATT is primarily a contract establishing rights and obligations that regulate the flow of trade among market economies.
2. The possibility of China's accession to the GATT, therefore, raises serious questions about whether or how the GATT could be equipped to deal with a large non-market economy.
3. The GATT was not designed to deal with trade between two very different types of economies--market and non-market. Frankly, the special protocols for Poland, Romania, and Hungary do not entirely solve this problem.

### BACKGROUND

PRC officials have explored the question of Chinese accession to the GATT with members of the Secretariat,

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(GDS - 4/17/83) Declassified By  
~~Unclassified~~ Nancy Lynn Pether  
OAS/AP 5/6/86

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but have not yet reached a final decision. PRC questioning centered around whether China would have to negotiate a new Protocol of Accession or whether China could reclaim the seat vacated by the ROC in 1950. In the United States' view, China would have to adhere by negotiating a new Protocol. This view is based on the following: 1) The ROC, an original GATT signator, withdrew from the General Agreement in May 1950. No question was raised at the time about the effectiveness of the ROC's withdrawal. 2) The PRC, which has itself rejected the principle of automatic succession to treaties, never acted as if the withdrawal was anything but fully effective. In the intervening nearly 30 years the PRC has made no attempt to claim the China seat or to undertake any GATT obligations. 3) In 1965 Taiwan was granted Observer Status in the GATT by the Contracting Parties. This lasted until 1971. Since a country cannot be both a member and observer at the same time, the Contracting Parties' decision to grant observer status would indicate that they did not question the validity of Taiwan's 1950 withdrawal.

The GATT experience with the non-market economies has been less than satisfactory. Because the GATT is to a large extent a tariff code, it has only limited applicability to an economy such as that of the PRC where tariffs and markets are largely meaningless for major economic decision-making. GATT membership imposes few real restraints upon governments of such economies but exerts considerable discipline upon their market-economy trading partners. The consequent lack of balance in these relationships, in the cases of Poland, Romania, and Hungary, has been only partially redressed through special provisions in Protocols of Accession, providing quantitative targets for trade by the socialist countries concerned, etc.\*

A full resolution of the issues posed by the non-market economies is probably not possible within the GATT framework. Given the centralized economic decision-making of socialist countries, the exercise of full GATT discipline implies a degree of decentralization of decision-making and of international surveillance which may be unacceptable for fundamental political reasons. Discussions of additional mechanisms for a better balance of obligations between the PRC and other GATT CPs have barely begun within the USG.

\*Cuba and Czechoslovakia joined GATT in 1948, before they became Communist. The USSR, Bulgaria, and the German Democratic Republic are not GATT members. Poland joined GATT in 1967, Romania in 1971, and Hungary in 1973.

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Drafted: EB/OT/GCP: DMoran  
4/16/79 ext: 20869

Clearances:

EB/OT/GCP: JSlattery  
EB/OT/EWT: RMueller (draft)  
EA/PRC: JBorich (draft)  
EB: RGold (draft)  
EB/ITP: HKopp

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## MARKET DISRUPTION

### BACKGROUND

Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 introduces special laws which apply only to U.S. trade relations with communist countries. Among these provisions, the market disruption clause (Section 406 of the Trade Act) is one of the major instruments available to the U.S. to protect against disruptive imports from communist economies.

Section 406 was drafted partly because of the difficulties of applying anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws to imports from centrally-planned economies. However, a more important reason for its inclusion in the Trade Act stems from the alleged ability of communist economies to "flood" Western markets with low-priced goods.

Section 406 applies to all communist countries whether or not they receive MFN and regardless of whether or not they are members of the GATT.

A market disruption action is very similar to an escape clause action (Section 201 of the Trade Act), except that the standard of injury in 406 cases is lower than in 201 cases, and there are certain procedures for expeditious handling of 406 cases. Under Section 406, market disruption exists whenever imports of an article which is like or directly competitive with an article produced by a domestic industry are increasing rapidly, either relatively or absolutely, so as to be a significant cause or threat of material injury to the domestic industry.

Under Section 201, the injury test is more stringent -- "substantial cause of serious injury." The legislative history suggests that this difference in injury criteria was fundamental to the genesis of Section 406.

The first market disruption petition was filed in December 1977 against cotton work gloves from the PRC and three petitions were filed simultaneously in May 1978 against wooden spring clothespins from the PRC, Poland and Romania. To date, these four cases have been the only tests of the market disruption provision since enactment of the Trade Act.

COTTON WORK GLOVES

Following receipt of a petition filed by the Work Gloves Manufacturers' Association (WGMA), the International Trade Commission on December 15, 1977, instituted the first investigation of a market disruption petition under Section 406. The complainants stressed vulnerability of the industry as a whole to imports, the fact that employment in the industry had declined, mostly in rural areas, emphasized the ability of a communist country to compete "unfairly," and pointed out that the PRC was the only major work glove supplier not constrained by bilateral agreements, under the provisions of the multilateral "Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles" (also known as the multifiber agreement).

On March 15, 1978, the Commission found negatively (against the WGMA) in the case. The majority of the Commissioners (by a four to two vote) decided that market disruption within the meaning of Section 406 did not exist with respect to cotton work gloves from the PRC. The most significant reason for this decision appears to have been the fact that the Commissioners could not find injury to the domestic industry. (In 1977, domestic producers' shipments, employment and profitability were increasing and imports were stabilizing.)

CLOTHESPINS

In May 1978, the Clothespin and Veneer Products Association (CVPA) filed three petitions with the ITC under Section 406 of the Trade Act alleging that imports of wooden spring clothespin from the PRC, Poland and Romania were disrupting domestic markets. The CVPA stated that, from 1974 to 1977, U.S. industry profits had declined, domestic producers' shipments and employment had decreased irregularly, idle productive capacity had reached 60 percent, and imports, particularly from communist countries, had surged. The impact on the domestic industry was allegedly great because the four U.S. producers, located in small towns in Maine and Vermont, were generally the major industries of the towns.

In 1977, the PRC and Taiwan supplied 50 percent of the imported clothespins. Other major exporters to the U.S. were Poland, the FRG, Romania and the Netherlands. Imports from the PRC accounted for 25 percent of total imports in 1977 (from 0 in 1974).

In July 1978, the ITC voted unanimously (5-0) that imports from the PRC had disrupted the U.S. market, while imports from Poland and Romania had not; and in August, recommended to the President that a quota be levied on clothespins imported from the PRC. In October, 1978, the President declared that imposition of a quota on imported clothespins from China would not be in the national economic interest; relief from imports would not promote adjustment because excess demand would be satisfied by foreign suppliers other than the PRC.

In August 1978, the ITC had initiated on its own motion a Section 201 (escape clause) investigation to determine whether clothespins from all foreign suppliers were being imported in such quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry. In December, the Commissioners determined that this was the case, and recommended the imposition of a five-year global quota. In February 1979, President Carter announced his decision to place a three-year price break quota limiting imports of wooden spring clothespins to two million gross per year.

DRAFTED BY: DLamb/2462

CLEARLED BY: AJLenz/DOC/BEWT/OEWPP

RMueller/STATE/EB/EWT

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DMcMinn/STR

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

President Carter and Vice-Premier Deng agreed to the establishment of a joint economic committee during their discussions in Washington. As viewed by the President, the Committee's purpose will be to serve as the focal point for interaction between our two governments on economic issues. The Committee will be charged with coordinating and overseeing the orderly development of economic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China. The agenda for the Committee will include trade, technological, investment and financial matters.

The United States proposes that this body formally be named the U.S.-China Joint Economic Committee and that it function as follows:

-- The Committee shall have an American and a Chinese co-chairman. Each government will appoint a senior economic official as co-chairman. President Carter has appointed Secretary Blumenthal to chair for the United States. The Chinese Government has appointed Vice Premier Yu Qiuli;

-- The Co-chairmen would be responsible for setting the agenda for the Joint Economic Committee. In effect they would chart or "direct" the development of the U.S.-Sino economic relationship in consultation with their superiors and with other members of the Committee;

-- In addition to the two Co-chairmen, the membership of the Joint Economic Committee would include the senior officials from each government whose responsibilities will affect or be affected by decisions made by each government on the economic interaction between the United States and China. For the United States the following Presidential officers and advisors will be appointed to the Committee: The Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Transportation, Secretary of Energy, the Special Trade Representative, the President's Science Advisor, the Director of the Export-Import Bank and the Deputy Secretary of State.

-- The interaction between the above-named officials and the Chinese Government on economic matters will be facilitated and coordinated by the Co-chairmen of the Committee and similarly for the Chinese appointees' interaction with the United States Government;

-- The Co-chairmen of the Joint Economic Committee should meet frequently, at least once a year. It is proposed that Premier Yu Qiuli and Secretary Blumenthal meet in Washington to review the work set out in the described below:

-- If the Vice Premier elects to come to Washington, he should be accompanied by representatives of the other officials on the Chinese side of the Committee. Similarly, when the Secretary of the Treasury visits Peking on Committee business he will be accompanied by representatives of the U.S. side of the Committee, as is the case during the present visit of Secretary Blumenthal to Peking;

-- In addition it is envisioned that the Co-chairmen will communicate with each other through cables, written correspondence and envoys on specific economic matters that arise, in order to ensure that they are coordinated by the Committee;

-- Each Co-chairman will appoint a representative in his government's embassy to serve as his liaison with his counterpart;

-- The initial agenda for the Joint Economic Committee will include:

- 1) settlement of private claims;
- 2) settlement of the issue of the claims of the U.S. Government
- 3) resolution on the various requirements of a trade agreement, including the granting to China by the United States of Most Favored Nation trading status and provision for official credits;
- 4) business facilitation;
- 5) an aviation agreement;
- 6) a shipping agreement;
- 7) satisfactory resolution of the issue of China's tax of income of U.S. corporations operating in China;
- 8) the establishment of Bank of China offices in the United States;
- 9) any other issue that either side wishes to raise.

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NOAA/Potential Market for U.S.  
Fisheries Products

ISSUE

The PRC's population growth history and its large, increasing per-capita fish consumption indicate that it may become a market for low-value species of fish found in the U.S. fishery conservation zone. We would like to explore opportunities for U.S. fishery exports to the PRC.

U.S. OBJECTIVE

Our information about the Chinese market is poor. Our immediate objectives are (a) to obtain good, continuous information about export opportunities and (b) to apprise the Chinese of U.S. potential for supplying a significant portion of their needs for fishery products in the coming years. Our long term objective is to increase exports of fish products in order (a) to reduce our foreign trade deficit and (b) to assist development of the U.S. fishing industry. These long term objectives will be addressed in part by the national fisheries development policy now being developed by the Department of Commerce task force.

TALKING POINTS

1. With the extension in 1977 of the U.S. fishery conservation zone to 200 miles, the number of fishery products available for export has increased substantially.
2. We do not have precise information about the needs of the Chinese people, but believe that a number of species in U.S. waters could supply a portion of the Chinese people's need for fish protein in the coming years. We understand that orders have recently been placed with our west coast fishing industry for frozen herring with roe.

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has already accepted orders from the PRC for frozen herring with roe. Second, a smaller, more immediate opportunity is sales of canned seafood products to meet the potential demand created by the influx of foreign residents and tourists. Again, however, this opportunity is uncertain, given our lack of adequate information about the Chinese market.

All Chinese food imports are apparently channeled through the Chinese National Cereal, Oils and Food-stuffs Import and Export Corporation, a government agency with central offices in Beijing. We will need to explore with this agency the potential for U.S. fishery exports to the PRC.

Donald W. Fowler/NOAA  
377-2977/4-18-79

CLEARANCES:

Sent to State Department  
for clearance 4/18/79

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NOAA/Implementing Accords in Atmospheric,  
Marine, and Fishery Sciences

ISSUE

We expect during your trip to conclude two general agreements with the People's Republic of China (PRC) on cooperation in atmospheric, marine and fishery science and technology and to announce agreement on initial cooperative projects under those agreements.

TALKING POINTS FOR SIGNING CEREMONY

1. I am pleased this morning to conclude these implementing accords in atmospheric, marine, and fishery science and technology.
2. Science and technology play a central role in our lives and can assist solution of the problems we as nations face. And, as President Carter recently stated to the U.S. Congress, the United States places great importance on international scientific and technological cooperation. It is thus logical that one of the first major agreements between the United States and China should be the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation signed in Washington on January 31, 1979.
3. Chinese and American scientists have not worked together for many years. The benefits that will flow from a new cooperative relationship will be many and mutual.
4. We look forward to a long, close, and productive relationship in the areas covered by these implementing accords.
5. The upcoming visit to the United States of Chinese leaders in these fields, as well as the specific exchanges identified in the accords, marks a healthy beginning to that relationship.

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BACKGROUND

On January 31, 1979, the United States and the PRC concluded an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in Science and Technology. This Agreement provides for broad cooperation in scientific and technological fields of mutual interest and authorized specific implementing accords covering individual areas of cooperation. The Agreement also establishes a US/PRC Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation to plan, coordinate, and monitor cooperative projects under the Agreement.

A NOAA advance team visited the PRC April 10-18 to discuss implementing accords in meteorology, oceanography, and fishery science with the Central Meteorological Bureau, National Bureau of Oceanography, and National Bureau of Aquatic Products. The result of the advance trip was agreement on two accords, one in atmospheric science and technology and the other in marine and fishery science and technology. The atmospheric accord will be signed for the PRC by the Central Meteorological Bureau but will cover cooperation with the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Academia Sinica) as well. The marine and fishery accord will be signed by the National Bureau of Oceanography and will cover cooperation with the Academia Sinica and the National Bureau of Aquatic Products as well. Since the agreements will probably be signed on the Chinese side by bureau-level officials, Administrator Frank will likely sign for the U.S. side. In that case, you will preside over some sort of ceremony arising out of the signing.

The accords are somewhat general in form, providing the broad guidelines for cooperation in these areas and establishing a working group for each agreement parallel to and under the Joint Commission on S&T Cooperation. Each accord contains an annex identifying specific areas of cooperation. All of the initial projects identified in the annexes involve exchanges of scientists. Most of these exchanges are for the purpose of learning about each country's

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capabilities in particular areas and identifying the opportunities for more intensive, cooperative research. In one case, Chinese scientists will be participating in a U.S. severe storm weather experiment in the United States. In addition, the atmospheric accord contains a second annex providing for establishment in the PRC of a joint upper air sounding station. The U.S. and the PRC will share all data obtained from the station. If approved by the Chinese Government, this station will represent the first joint US/PRC facility in China.

Although we are far more advanced than the Chinese in most areas, the Chinese mainland and its offshore waters are important geographic areas for which we have not had access to meteorological and oceanographic data for the past 30 years or so. These agreements will open up a large section of the world to our scientists. In addition, in some areas, such as aquaculture, the Chinese are more advanced than we.

Donald W. Fowler/NOAA  
377-2977/4-30-79

CLEARANCES:

State Department 4-30-79

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NOAA/Inauguration of Radiosonde Equipment

ISSUE

We have agreed with the Chinese to establish a joint upper air sounding station in the PRC. As part of that project, we hope to provide and install a complete set of radiosonde equipment for you to inaugurate during your trip. Failing that, we will provide a balloon for you to release when we announce the project.

TALKING POINTS

1. Meteorology is one of the oldest international sciences. It is appropriate, therefore, that one of the first implementing accords under the Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology should cover atmospheric science and technology.
2. Establishment of this joint upper air sounding station is, we believe, an excellent way to begin this new cooperative relationship. It is the first of what we hope will be many joint efforts.
3. Through such projects, we will share technologies, ideas, and information. Both our countries will gain.
4. With the release of this balloon, we begin what we hope will be--what should be--a long and mutually productive scientific relationship between the United States and China.

BACKGROUND

During his visit to the United States in November 1978, Dr. Zou Jingmeng, a leading member of the Central Meteorological Bureau, expressed strong interest in obtaining a set of radiosonde equipment for installation in the PRC. The equipment Zou requested is no longer in use in the United States; however, we were able to locate surplus radiosonde equipment for loan to the PRC.

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Briefly, the radiosonde system works in the following manner. A balloon about 3 meters in diameter is inflated with hydrogen and released to carry a small measuring device, the radiosonde, aloft. The radiosonde measures air temperature, humidity and barometric pressure as it rises and transmits a coded signal to the ground station. The ground station consists of a GMD-2 receiver/tracker--which tracks the balloon-borne transmitter by means of a dish antenna, records continuously the azimuth and altitude of the transmitter, and receives the transmitted radio signal--and a TMQ-5 printer--which records the pressure, temperature, and humidity codes. From this information, the path of the balloon as it is blown along by the wind can be measured in three dimensions, and a profile of the temperature, humidity and wind can be constructed for the air-column above the station. This data is vitally important for weather analysis and forecasting and for aircraft operations. Although the U.S. no longer uses it, this equipment is considerably more sophisticated than the current Chinese equipment.

The NOAA advance team which visited the PRC April 10-18, 1979, carried with it a proposal to provide the PRC with this equipment. The advance team reached agreement with the Central Meteorological Bureau on establishment of a joint US/PRC upper air sounding station in the PRC. Under the agreement, which will be signed as an annex to the implementing accord in atmospheric science and technology, NOAA will provide a set of radiosonde equipment and will share in all data obtained from the station. This station will be the first joint US/PRC facility in China, if approved by the Chinese Government.

If possible, inauguration of the equipment, with your release of the first radiosonde balloon, would provide a tangible symbol of the new cooperative, scientific relationship between the two countries. However, given the bulk of the equipment, the number of NOAA technical personnel required, and the need for Chinese Government clearance of the project, it may

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not be possible to deliver the equipment in time for your trip. We will nonetheless have a balloon ready for you to release when we announce the project, assuming Chinese clearance of the project.

Donald W. Fowler/NOAA  
377-2977/4-30-79

CLEARANCES:

State Department 5-2-79

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ISSUE: U.S.-P.R.C. COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

It is anticipated that two implementing accords under the U.S. - P.R.C. Joint Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology will be completed for signature during the Secretary's stay in Beijing.

They are:

1. Implementing Accord in Standards, Metrology and Related Applied Sciences. (Annex A)
2. Implementing Accord on Management of Science and Technology and Scientific and Technical Information. (Annex B)

The first accord has an annex to provide for exchanges (scientists, reference materials, etc.) between the P.R.C. State Bureau of Metrology and NBS. The second accord has an annex to provide for document and expert exchanges between the Institute for Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC) and NTIS.

U.S. POSITION

The U.S. is satisfied with the proposed accords. As of May 3, only a procedural problem remained, to our knowledge: whether the accords will be described as "implementing accords", the language anticipated in the Joint Agreement, or as "protocols" for which P.R.C. representatives have expressed a preference. The issue is expected to be decided by May 4.

The U.S. would also like to provide assistance to the P.R.C. in the development of a patent classification system and in the development of an overall patent system. In addition, we would like to exchange information regarding current practices for the licensing and sale of technology. Further discussions on this are being held by the advance party.

P.R.C. POSITION

The P.R.C. is satisfied with the proposed accords, according to our current information. Although originally proposing

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to defer all discussion in the patents area until the development of a new patent law in the P.R.C. and until patent related problems associated with the Trade Agreement are resolved, the P.R.C. reversed its stance on this and invited the Commissioner of PTO to visit China for discussion of patent matters. The advance party is discussing the possible sequence of exchange visits.

TALKING POINTS

1. U.S. is anxious to move ahead with scientific and technical exchanges.
2. We realize the role of S&T in the economic development process and its importance to the advancement of industrial modernization. In sum we appreciate the importance placed by the P.R.C. in science and technology in the context of development plans.
3. We are committed to the successful integration of technology into the industrial and scientific capabilities of the P.R.C. and will work with the P.R.C. to assure such success.

BACKGROUND

Theodore Schell, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology led an advance party to the P.R.C. which arrived on April 25. The final versions of the agreements as we now have them were negotiated by the advance party.

Prepared by: Theodore Schell/Albert Small  
Science and Technology  
377-4595  
Revised: May 3, 1979

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## SUMMARY

## U.S. - PRC AGREEMENT\* ON METROLOGY AND STANDARDS

The agreement, between the Department of Commerce and the P.R.C. State Bureau of Metrology, is being undertaken in accordance with the general agreement of S & T cooperation signed by the United States and China in Washington this January.

Among the fields named in the agreement for U.S. - P.R.C. cooperation are measurements and standards for temperature, electrical characteristics, optical frequencies, length and mass, time and frequency, electronic data processing, building technology, analytical chemistry, metallic and non-metallic materials, and applied mathematics.

Cooperation and collaboration may include the exchange and provision of information on scientific and technical developments, the organization of jointly-supported seminars, and short-term visits and research studies by scientists and engineers to facilities in each country, as well as the provision of such items as sample reference materials, are also contemplated.

Each country will name a representative within 30 days after the agreement enters into force to define the activities to be undertaken under the agreement. Specific activities are mentioned in an annex to the agreement, but other activities may be agreed to as future annexes. All activities are under the guidance of the U.S. - PRC Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The annex to the agreement provides for the exchange of visits between the Directors of the National Bureau of Standards and the PRC State Bureau of Metrology. NBS agrees to accept Chinese scientists for research studies over the coming two years (no more than four at the same time) and the State Bureau invites NBS scientists in the fields of standard reference materials, electronic metrology, cryogenic metrology, computer software, analytical chemistry, absolute-quantity physical determinations, and the use of applied mathematics in metrology to make lecture tours in China of two to four weeks duration.

\* The agreement will be called either an "implementing accord" or a "protocol".

## SUMMARY

### U.S.-PRC AGREEMENT\* ON MANAGEMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND S & T INFORMATION

The agreement, between the Department of Commerce and the P.R.C. State Scientific and Technical Commission, is being undertaken in accordance with the general agreement on S & T cooperation signed by the United States and China in Washington this January.

Under the heading of the management of science and technology, the agreement provides for the exchange of publications and literature; exchange lectures by specialists and scholars in the field; exchange training opportunities; and the joint organization of conferences, courses and symposia.

Under the heading of scientific and technical information, the agreement calls for the provision of such information; facilitation of the use of available information systems and data bases; and the exchange of personnel for training purposes.

Each country will name a representative within 30 days after the agreement enters into force, to determine the particular directions of cooperation and to ensure the effectiveness of the exchanges. Specific activities are mentioned in an annex to the agreement, but other activities may be agreed to as future annexes. All activities are under the guidance of the PRC-US Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The annex to the agreement provides for the exchange of expert delegations in the area of science and technology management, the U.S. delegation to be headed by Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology Dr. Jordan Baruch. Also provided are lectures by 2 to 3 U. S. experts in the field, and symposia, to be held in China in 1980, by about 10 experts from each country. Two Chinese working groups, and five Chinese lecturers in the field will visit the United States during that year.

Relationships are to be established between the U.S. National Technical Information Service (NTIS) and the Institute for Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC) for the provision of indexes of technical documents, and the documents themselves, when ordered, are to be supplied at favorable prices. Four Chinese technicians will come to the United States for training in 1980.

\* The agreement will be called either an "implementing accord" or a "protocol"

Issue - U.S. Preparation for 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference

U.S. Position/Objective

The United States has now determined what changes are required to the International Radio Regulations and is attempting to gain support for these changes from as many other administrations as possible.

China Position/Objective

China has a similar need to discuss their desired changes to the Radio Regulations and further has a desire to better understand U.S. positions.

Talking Points

In the interest of exchanging views and explaining positions, a bi-lateral discussion between U.S. and China Radio Spectrum planners is schedule to take place in Peking during the 1 May - 8 May time frame. The members of the U.S. Team visiting China are as follows:

Glen O. Robinson - Head of U.S. Delegation  
S. E. Probst - NTIA  
Francis Urbany - NTIA  
Kalman Schaefer - FCC  
Richard Shrum - State  
William Torak - FCC

Background

This bi-lateral discussion has been in the planning stage for several months. Some very limited preliminary discussions were initiated by China during the ITU Special Preparatory Meeting in Geneva last fall and again during the ITU Regional Seminar in Sydney, Australia in early April of this year.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMM  
National Telecommunications and  
Information Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20230

April 10, 1979

Memorandum

To: John Richardson  
From: Bill Fishman  
Re: Pacific Telecommunications Conference

In connection with the Secretary's upcoming trip to the PRC, you have asked me for a brief text on the subject of the Pacific Telecommunications Conference suitable for insertion into her briefing book.

In 1976, OTP conceived the idea of U.S. Government sponsorship of a Pacific Telecommunications Conference, to which the major and secondary powers of the Pacific region would be invited. The agenda was to include: (1) telecommunications for social and economic development; (2) Pacific cable and satellite planning; (3) regional discussions in preparation for WARC-77 and WARC-79; and (4) new telecommunications technology.

The Conference proposal was prompted by the following considerations:

- Recognition that U.S./Pacific relations were developing at a very fast rate, with Japan being one of our most important trading partners;
- A perception in the U.S., Japan, and elsewhere that the traditional international telecommunications bodies, such as the ITU, were oriented toward European problems and gave inadequate attention to the Pacific;
- A common recognition in Japanese and U.S. policy that telecommunications was going to be one of the cornerstones of future prosperity and international relations;
- Desire of U.S. military to focus U.S. attention on telecommunications issues in the Pacific;
- U.S. recognition that its technology and industry could make a major contribution to social and economic growth in the Pacific while at the same time boosting overseas sales of U.S. equipment and services.

OTP prepared a White Paper discussing the need for and likely benefits of such a Conference and circulated it domestically, and with State Department cooperation, internationally. Considerable enthusiasm was generated. In the U.S., support was strong in the House and Senate, among Cabinet officers, and in the academic and business communities. Internationally, considerable interest was expressed by the Japanese, Australians, and Chinese (ROC).

Detailed substantive and logistical planning for the Conference to take place in Hawaii were well along and elaborate agendas had been prepared and circulated domestically and to foreign governments by October 1977. However, at that point, while readily acknowledging that the basic conception and detailed execution of the Conference were sound, the State Department concluded that the difficulty of deciding which China to invite posed insuperable obstacles to the Conference. It preferred also to defer the decision and public announcement to the then incoming Carter Administration.

With the change in Administration, the drive for the Conference was lost in the shuffle; since then a number of less formal Pacific Telecommunications Conferences have been sponsored, including one by the University of Hawaii. The Japanese government is currently considering such a proposal.

The desirability of convening such a Conference is at least as great today as it was a few years ago. The China situation is radically changed, but from a trade viewpoint the prospects might be considered even better than previously. Since the PRC is a member of Intelsat and the ITU, it is fully engaged in international telecommunications discussions, and might welcome a U.S. initiative for an international telecommunications conference with a Pacific orientation.

cc: H. Geller  
P. Bortz  
V. Ahern

APPENDIX E

GOVERNMENT SERVICE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS  
WITH CHINA

In recent years the U.S. Government has expended considerable funds exploring the use of modern telecommunications technology to provide government services such as education, medical services and agricultural advice. Particular emphasis has been placed on providing these services to isolated and rural areas. By their very nature these areas have a great number of geographically dispersed sites, each requiring relatively low volumes of intermittent information exchanges.

Using combinations of modern telecommunications technology such as high powered communications satellites and small ground terminals, U.S. experiments have proved the technical feasibility of such concepts. For example, the states of Washington, Alaska, Montana and Idaho have extended the educational facilities of a central medical resource over the four-state area. In a similar manner, the Appalachian Educational Satellite Project has provided educational services over the Appalachian region. The Appalachian project will extend such services nationwide.

Using existing telephone lines, slow scan television equipment and medical protocols, improved medical services are now being provided on Block Island, Rhode Island and remote areas of Oregon, New Mexico and Maine where full-time physicians can not be supported.

NTIA is now exploring the operational and organizational problems of providing an aggregation of these and similar public services to such "thin route" users. It is the experience and knowledge of this program that might best apply to China. China might benefit from the following segments of the NTIA program.

- o The results and methodology of a network architecture study detailing the technical and economic alternatives of providing communications to widely dispersed areas.
- o A discussion of new satellite and ground communications technologies and supporting terminal equipment used in various combinations to obtain the advantages of modern communications economies while meeting the requirements of a variety of different public services.

- o A discussion of the problems associated with providing, on a continuous basis, the programming material to go over the network.
- o A discussion of alternative management structures that might be used to aggregate public services in order to ensure the economic viability of the system.

NTIA might benefit from a clearer understanding of the goals and objectives of programs in China aimed at providing various public services to broad geographical areas. This in turn might identify a number of additional areas of mutual concern.

ATTACHMENT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COM  
The Assistant Secretary for Tourism  
Washington, D.C. 20230

April 18, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: Frank Weil  
Assistant Secretary for  
Industry and Trade

FROM: Jeanne Westphal *Frank Weil*  
Acting Assistant Secretary for  
Tourism

SUBJECT: Briefing Materials for The Secretary's  
Trip to China

TOURISM

Background

The new U. S. relationship with China signals a revolutionary change in the relations between two great nations. It will bring profound changes also in the commercial and cultural lives of both countries, as travel and trade develop between them.

In our judgment, tourism activities will not only be a part of the new relationship, but will be prerequisite to it. As defined by international standards, tourism includes not just vacationing, but study, sport and the like. Therefore, Chinese visitors to the U. S. for plant tours, symposia, scientific and cultural exchanges, etc. would constitute tourism.

These people-to-people relations, essential to carrying out our new international relationship with China, must be encouraged and facilitated.

The interest of China in tourism is both cultural and economic.

The new relationship implies a profound cultural reorientation for the Chinese. Tourism is a means of achieving an exposure to new people, cultures and customs in a controlled environment.

The economic interest is obvious. To carry out modernization, China must generate hard currency to pay for needed transfer of science and technology. Aside from borrowing and overseas remittances, this must be achieved through exports such as oil, textiles, light manufactures and tourism.

The U. S. has an interest in activities which can rapidly and visibly implement and advance the new relationship. For example, travel between the two countries must be facilitated so that exchanges and discussions among businesses and people can take place.

### Objectives

The U. S. can contribute greatly to China's development of tourism. The role of intergovernmental relations is an obvious Federal activity which can be applied in tourism. Equally important is the Federal role in coordinating relations between China, the U.S. sectors and institutions of higher learning, and in assisting coordination between China and the world community of intergovernmental organizations, such as the World Tourism Organization.

We propose the four following initial policy initiatives:

- assist China in achieving world standards in tourism statistics,
- technical assistance to China in developing modern tourism research,
- development of tourism training programs, and
- bring China into the existing structure of intergovernmental tourism organizations.

As a new member of the world tourism community, China will need to become affiliated with existing institutions and organizations. The U. S. should hold consultations with China to bring them into this realm and provide assistance to China in joining the World Tourism Organization.

Status

Training--

The University of Hawaii has just recently forwarded a proposal to China for the exchange of perhaps a half-dozen scholars in the field of tourism between Hawaii and China. We will be obtaining further details very shortly.

Other universities have indicated interest to develop tourism training courses in cooperation with USTS.

Facilitation--

No visa restrictions on our side, same treatment as for other nations such as Russia. However, visas for Chinese visitors to the U.S. are available only in Peking (Beijing).

No information is available on restrictions for Chinese taking currency out of their country.

Hotel Construction--

Several major hotel corporations, Intercontinental, Hyatt, Sheraton, Holiday Inns and others, have begun initial negotiations regarding hotel construction in China. Although Intercontinental seems to be in the lead, no hotel deal has progressed any further than the letter of intent stage.

It appears that the Chinese officials are having second thoughts on their hotel expansion plans because of inadequate cash, among other reasons. For the moment, it seems more likely that they will renovate existing hotels rather than entering into any major new construction projects.

Contact with Government Tourist Office of China--

In March 1978, the National Committee on U. S. - China Relations requested that the United States Travel Service host a luncheon for China's International

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Travel Service delegation (USTS' counterpart in China). The luncheon was held in the Secretary's Dining Room on April 6, 1978.

At the luncheon, Assistant Secretary Chavez discussed the United States role in promoting tourism to and within the United States.

Tourism Information About the United States--

The International Communications Agency (ICA) China Affairs Officer, Robert Leeper, has advised USTS that ICA has extremely limited tourism information (i.e. IVIS' "Student Handbook") available for professional visitors (i.e., businessmen, students, scientific personnel), to the U.S.A. It would be extremely important to have basic information available such as USTS produces for other overseas markets.

## ISSUE PAPER

### Areas for Statistical Cooperation

#### Issue

The delegation should explore the possibilities for future exchanges between the U.S. and China in economic and demographic statistics. The Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis could provide a considerable amount of technical information, training, and advice relating to statistical organization, methods, and analysis that may be adaptable to Chinese needs. Specific options that can be proposed to the Chinese include:

- (1) Sending Chinese statisticians and students to the United States participate in the training programs for foreign nationals provided by the International Statistical Programs Center of the Bureau of the Census, or other training opportunities that can be arranged through the Bureau. Possible subjects include: sampling and survey methods, agricultural censuses and surveys, economic surveys, population censuses, demographic analysis, computer applications to data compilation and analysis, the construction of input-output tables, national income accounting, vital registration, and health and nutrition surveys. Other programs could be developed to meet Chinese specifications.
- (2) Census Bureau overseas technical advisers can be sent to China to advise on census and survey work, statistical organization and administration, reporting systems, statistical publication, data processing, and other aspects of statistical work. They can serve as consultants to Chinese government agencies or as advisers during particular statistical undertakings, as they have often done in other countries.
- (3) The Census Bureau can host Chinese statistical officials and specialists visiting the United States to tour statistical data gathering agencies of the U.S. Government and to receive general briefings on the organization and management of statistical programs, the kinds of data and services provided, the analysis of statistical data, and applications of statistical data in national policy-making.
- (4) The Census Bureau can arrange for a Chinese delegation to observe the 1980 U.S. census of population and housing.
- (5) The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis can enter into arrangements for the regular exchange of government publications relating to statistical analyses, techniques, and policies and for exchanges of official data.

They are deeply concerned that population growth may still be outstripping the rate of increase in agricultural productivity. It was recently revealed that per capita food grain in China was less in 1977 than in 1957. Therefore, the central authorities should be seeking better ways of determining population size and rates of growth and of verifying reported data on agricultural production. They also need ways of detecting falsification in statistics, a perennial problem in China discussed extensively in the national media in the past two years. On the other hand, the Chinese may be wary of contacts with the West that would reveal the inadequacy of their statistical work or the seriousness of their national economic problems.

## BACKGROUND PAPER

### The Chinese Statistical System

After the founding of the PRC in 1949, the Chinese authorities evinced a great interest in the collection of statistical data of all kinds. But from the central to the local level they were virtually without training or experience in statistical work and the management of statistical systems. The new regime embarked immediately on major administrative programs, such as land reform, tax reform, famine relief, the expansion of the cities, and the rehabilitation of an economy ravaged by war and civil unrest, all of which required statistical data that were nonexistent. Initial efforts to collect the data became bogged down in confusion. There was no national agency capable of coordinating central statistical work or providing guidance to local statistical undertakings.

In October 1952, on the eve of China's First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), the State Statistical Bureau was formally established. The SSB was to gather the data needed for national economic planning. Under its first director, Hsüeh Mu-ch'iao, the SSB tried for the next five years to get control of statistical operations throughout the central government, to build a national statistical system, to develop a staff of trained professionals, to eliminate duplication of statistical forms and reports, and to improve the accuracy and timeliness of data. Annual national statistical conferences were initiated at which statistical problems and needs were discussed. However, the problems persisted. At the sixth national conference in 1957 the difficulties discussed were similar to those mentioned at the first conference in 1952. The SSB was making progress, but the progress was slow.

Then in 1958 Mao launched his Big Leap Forward, a program to use political enthusiasm as a means of accelerating national development. In February 1958, Hsüeh told statisticians at a conference in Beijing that statistics, like other departments, must participate in the Leap Forward. Later in the year the entire statistical system was required to undergo a "reform" of statistics already tested in Hopeh Province, which called for less emphasis on statistical competence, more emphasis on political goals, the substitution of "enthusiasm" for objectivity in statistical work, doing statistical compilation in mass meetings, submitting data to review and correction by Party cadres, and providing the figures the Party wanted. The purpose of statistics under socialism was affirmed, is to show the correctness of Party policy. The estrangement of statisticians from the Party was to be ended.

The result of the Party's direct involvement in statistical work was that statistics were plunged into still deeper confusion, multiple bookkeeping and falsification became commonplace, and incredible claims were made for production, especially in agriculture. It was asserted that food grain production had more than doubled in 1958. In the spring of 1959 there were

complaints by statisticians and others that the data were false and the Leap Forward a disaster. The critics were denounced as "rightists" and there was some talk of abolishing the SSB. In April the fantastic Leap production statistics were officially announced, and targets for 1959 were set on the basis of 1958 claims. By August, the figures were scaled down, but the Leap was said to have been successful and the "rightists" in Party and government circles were sacked.

The incipient statistical system so carefully nurtured by Hsüeh was virtually destroyed. Annual statistical conferences came to an end. Some reporting systems ceased to function. The SSB's annual statistical communiqües were no longer issued. Statistical journals were suspended. Data of all kinds became a rarity in the Chinese media.

The statistical blackout that descended at that time has not yet been lifted. More figures on population and the economy have been cited in news items during the 1970's than in the 1960's, but the figures are often rounded and updated or they are ratios and percentages without absolute base figures. The citations are scattered and fragmentary. The issuing agencies are not identified and there is seldom any information as to how the data were compiled. It is not clear how much data are available to the central authorities but it is obvious that they are withholding much of what they have.

However, there have been some recent indications from China that a statistical renaissance is about to take place, apparently under the auspices of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's policy of "learning truth from facts." The SSB is again active in statistical work and its activities are once again mentioned in the press. There has been a national statistical conference of sorts and several conferences at the provincial level, two national statistical surveys have been taken in the past two years, one statistical journal has been revived, a major press campaign is being waged against falsification of data, and articles in Chinese media have discussed the possibility of borrowing statistical techniques from the West.

These signs are still tentative. The role of the Party in statistical work has not been fully resolved. The present leaders may be no more inclined than their predecessors to publish data showing difficulties encountered in the modernization program. In a year or two, Teng may have a different attitude toward learning the "truth" if the facts prove unfriendly to his policies. I am therefore uncertain how far contacts with foreign statisticians and exchanges of demographic and economic data with foreign countries may be allowed to proceed. We must bear in mind that demographic and economic statistics have been and may continue to be highly sensitive matters to the leaders of the PRC.

## Basic Demographic and Economic Statistics for the U.S.

Chinese curiosity about aspects of the U.S. economy and population may be greater than individual officials can afford to show, particularly in official meetings in fairly formal settings. However, casual conversations may elicit much more interest in these topics. For reference, here are some key facts on aspects of U.S. economy and demography often of interest to people in other countries.

### Population Characteristics (1977):

Population in 1979: 220 million

87% White, 12% Black, 5% Spanish origin

51.5% female

10.4% age 65 and over; 30.2% under 18 years old

30% in central cities, 42% suburban; 28% in small cities and rural areas (3.8% of families live on farms)

23% live in Northeast, 27% in Northcentral, 18% in West, 32% in South

	<u>Birth rate</u>	<u>Fertility rate</u>	<u>Mortality rate</u>
1960	23.7	118.0	9.5
1970	18.4	87.9	9.5
1977	15.3	67.8	8.8
1978	15.3	65.4	8.8

(All rates per 1,000; fertility rate per 1,000 women age 15-44, which has declined more than birthrate due to increase in proportion of women in child-bearing years)

Life expectancy at birth in 1977: 69 years (male), 77 years (female)

### Living arrangements

Of persons 14 years and older: 27% single, 58% married, 5% divorced, 2% separated, 7% widowed

Families constitute 76% of households (13% of these with female householder), primary individuals 24% of households

Average number of children for families with children: 2.0

### Distribution of families by size:

2 persons	38%
3 "	22%
4 "	21%
5 or more	19%

73% of families own their homes;

95% of households have telephones;

97% have televisions

### Income, employment, education

Median family incomes in 1977:

\$16,009 all families

\$16,740 White

\$ 9,563 Black (57% of White Median)

\$11,421 Hispanic

Occupational distribution of the 14-over employed:

White collar 51%

(prof.-tech.) 15

(man.-admin.) 11

(sales-cler.) 25

Blue collar 32%

(craft) 12

(operatives) 15

(laborers) 5

Farm workers 2.7%

Service workers 14%

Avg. earners per family: 1.7

Employment/population ratio: 59.4

## Education of those 25 and older:

1-8 years	20%
9-11 years	15%
High School	36%
1 or more years college	18%

Percent of persons with incomes below poverty line (\$6,190 for four person family in 1977).

All persons	11.6%
Whites	8.9%
Blacks	31.3%
Spanish origin	22.4%

Members of families headed by women 31.7%

Economic figures (1978):

Total output: \$2,108 billion  
 Total goods exports \$141.8 billion (6.7% of GNP)  
 21% of exports were agricultural products  
 Total goods imports \$176.0 billion (8.3% of GNP)  
 24% of imports were petroleum and products

## Main trading partners:

Exports--Canada	22%	Imports--Canada	19%
Japan	9%	Japan	14%
U.K.	5%	U.K.	4%
Other Europe	22%	Other Europe	17%
Latin America	16%	Latin America	13%
OPEC	10%	OPEC	19%

## Sectoral distribution of GNP (1977):

Agriculture	3%	Wholesale and retail trade	17%
Mining	1.5%	Finance, insur., real estate	15%
Construction	4%	Services	12%
Manufacturing	24%	Government	12%
Transportation, Communication, utilities	9%		

## Personal consumption expenditures (64% of GNP):

Food	22%	Medical care	10%
Clothing	8%	Transportation	14%
Housing and operation	30%	Other	16%

Inflation:	1970-75	1976	1977	1978
in CPI	6.9%	4.8%	6.8%	9.2%
in GNP deflator	6.6	5.2	5.9	8.3

Unclassified  
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BIOGRAPHIES OF CHINESE OFFICIALS

(In alphabetical order of last names)

CHEN Jie, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

CHEN Yun, Vice Chairman, Chinese Communist Party Central Committee

CUI Qun, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

DENG Xiaoping, Vice Premier

FANG Yi, Vice Premier

GU Mu, Vice Premier

HUA Kuo-feng (or Guofeng), Premier

JIA Shi, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

KANG Shi'en, Vice Premier

LI Baohua, President, People's Bank of China

LI Qiang, Minister of Foreign Trade

LI Xiannian, Vice Premier

LIU Xiwen, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

PENG Chong, First Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Chinese Communist Party Committee

QIAO Peixin, Chairman, Bank of China

SUN Suochang, Director, Third Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Trade

WANG Runsheng, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

YU Qiuli, Vice Premier

ZHAO Changchun, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

ZHANG Jingfu, Minister of Finance

ZHENG Tuobin, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

ZHENG Yishan, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

ZHOU Huamin, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

Declassified By  
Nancy Lynn Peeler  
DAS/AO 5/6/96

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